HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 63 BOMBAY TUESDAY MARCH 15 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
19 Mar.	RAZMAK†‡ ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,962
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWAx ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
,, to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56

2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
to Marseilles £50 & £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
24th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ...	8,258
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
20th March	KHEDIVE ..	For China & Japan
21st ,,	TASMANIAM. ..	For Japan.
29th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA ..	For Colombo & Australia.
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
@Awa Maru	6028	28 Feb.	13 Mar.
Seiyo Maru	6550	10 Mar.	22 ,,
Hyeisan Maru	4614	15 ,,	26 ,,
xTokushima M.	5976	18 ,,	23 ,,
Hankow Maru	4104	23 ,,	6 Apr.
Moji Maru	3757	23 ,,	6 ,,
Sado Maru	5898	23 ,,	11 ,,

x For Karachi
@ Calls at Colombo.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusan"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indo Maru ..	11th Mar.	20th Mar.
Shiraha Maru ..	17th ,,	26th ,,
Heinan Maru ..	19th ,,	31st ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	27th ,,	7th April
Shunko Maru ..	10th April	20th ,,
Sumatra Maru ..	22nd ,,	3rd May

For Particulars apply to :—

T. OHARA, Manager,

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams :
"SHOSEN."

P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Horaby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
16th Mar.	WARINA* ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
16th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.
18th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
21st ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar ports.

*Cargo Steamer. Does not carry Passengers

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bhomby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
Mr. N. B. SAKLATWALLA, C.I.E.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM.
(Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Agent.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department :—

Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents :

M. KANJI & Co

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds abou Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poo Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 235/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager
Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE.—STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road.
A R116

WANTED—AGENTS and WHOLESALE DEALERS of Buttons. Samples for Rs. 2, refundable if disapproved. YOUNGMAN & CO., 58, Patlakhan Lane, Dacca.
A R121

WANTED—5 CLERKS for Forest Department, Stationmasters, Numbertakers, Goods Clerks for Railways. Apply with two annas stamp to Box No. 1935 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R115

WANTED—THREE NUMBERTAKERS, Two TRAINCLERKS, four PARCEL CLERK, for Railway and 7 CLERKS for other Departments. Apply with two annas stamp to MANAGER, GRAND BUSINESS BUREAU, DELHI.
A R114

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—MANAGERS at Hyderabad (Deccan), Indore, Nagpur, Delhi to manage branches of Publishing Company. Also wanted Capitalist for starting up-to-date Printing Press at Hyderabad (Deccan) For terms Apply to Box No. 1934, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R113

WANTED—A qualified person experienced in Municipal Work for the Chief Officer's post on Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 plus Conveyance allowance Rs. 15 P. M. Candidates should apply before the 20th April, 1927, stating age, caste, with testimonials and previous experience. S. M. HAGRE, President, Barsi City Municipality. Municipal Office, Barsi. 13th March, 1927.
A 28284

FINANCIAL.

DIRECTORSHIP vacant for Merchant Princes, Bankers, in Empire of India Banking Corporation and Industrial Development Trust forming to serve as the apex Reserve Bank. Financier's grasp opportunity to establish this urgently needed Economic Banking facility. For Draft Prospectus. Address ALEXANDER DECRUEZ. F.R.S.A. etc., G. P. O. Restante, Bombay.
T R119

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—Two FORD CARS in working order. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
J. A.

LOST AND FOUND

KNOWN to all persons it may concern that the policy No. 31025 issued to me by the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., (Calcutta) on the life of Narayan Pandurang Chitanis has been lost to which effect I swore an affidavit on 6th March, 1927, before Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya Justice of the Peace at Dadar. The said policy is null and void, ane one dealing with the same will do so at his own risk. DINKER SHUNKER GUPTE, 16 A, Sleater Road, Grant Road, Bombay.
PB R120

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

HOW TO BECOME AN EDITOR? Read PRIMER ON JOURNALISM Rs. 1-8-0:—CHELLIAH, Srirangam.
L R123

MYSTERY OF MARRIAGE, Manhood, How to Love, Price each 2-8-0, list free. Apply VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.
L R122

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notification are published n these columns at the followin rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trust Engineer's Office near King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay No. 19, not later than 2 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, 23rd March, 1927, for the supply of 1350 Brass or 1,35,000 sq. ft. of best quality "SHAHABAD STONE SLABS," for which a deposit of Rs. 500 will have to be lodged beforehand.

Form of Tender, Specification, and conditions governing the lodging of deposit, etc., can be had from the above office on payment of Rs. 2 in cash. Tender forms will not be sent by V.P.P.

(Sd.) T. R. S. KYNNERSLEY,
M.Inst.C.E.,
Acting Engineer to the Board.

10-3-1927. 28278

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1901 of 1925.

BAYABAI, widow of Ebrahim Haji Mahomed & Ors. ... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

NOORMAHOMED EBRAHIM HAJI MAHOMED and Others ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference to the Commissioner made in the above suit and bearing date the 10th day of November, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1927, at the hour of 4-15 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chinchpokli, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1211 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2508 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Haji Fazal Amin, on the West by the Road belonging to the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., on the North by the property of the said Company and on the South by Kalachowki Road, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 1071 (6) and Street Nos. 31E and 31F.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW AND PAPA, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to Messrs. PAYNE AND CO., attorneys for the 4th defendant firm at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
28224

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

(On Government G.I.P. Ry. List.)

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NAVIVADI NEAR DADY SHET AGIARY LANE.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd April, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Second Mortgagee Naudlal Maganlal and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Vimaldas Motiram Chipuvala by virtue of the Power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagor under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 10th June, 1926, the undermentioned valuable landed property free of any prior Mortgage Debt on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the Eastern and Northern side of Naviwadi and Dady Shet Agiary Street outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 174 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 64, New No. 631, Old Survey No. 372, New Survey No. 294 and Cadastral Survey No. 1990, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Muncipal rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4834, Street No. 33 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by property of Ramkrishna Keshav Shetye and beyond that by the property of Mancekchand Panachand, on or towards the West by Naviwadi Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Tricumdas Dinanath and on or towards the South by the Public Passage called Dady Shet Agiary Street and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor and Kalidas Motiram.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to the undersigned or Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagee at their Office at Ewart House Tamarind Lane, Fort.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF 25364 BAGS WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 15th day of March, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. at their Office in Kazi Syed Street, Khand Bazar, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam the undermentioned 25364 Bags White Java Sugar arrived per S.S. "Hatipara."

S W & CO., Bombay, made in Java:—2008 Bags.
S W &CO, Bombay, made in Java:—502 Bags.
S W & CO. Bombay, made in Java:—2008 Bags.
S W & CO., Bombay, made in Java:—2008 Bags.
S W & CO., Bombay, made in Java:—2008 Bags.
S W & CO., Bombay, made in Java:—2008 Bags.
S W & CO., Bombay, made in Java:—2510 Bags.
S W & CO.:—Bombay, made in Java:—502 bags.
S W & CO., Bombay, made in Java:—1004 Bags.
S W & CO., Bombay, made in Java:—1255 Bags.
S W & CO., Bombay, made in Java:—1506 Bags.
S W & CO., Bombay, made in Java:—502 Bags.
S H A W:—4027 Bags.
S Z K:—251 Bags.
S Z K:—251 Bags.
C J:—502 Bags.
M A WHITE M B K 441:—251 Bags.
S Z K:—251 Bags.
W R WHITE M B K 392:—502 Bags.
S W & CO.:—251 Bags.
S W & CO:—502 Bags.
S Z K:—504 Bags.
S W & CO.:—251 Bags.

The above goods are lying at Alexandra Docks No. 7 where the same can be inspected by the purchasers.

Terms:—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be paid by the purchasers at the time of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 1-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 7530 BAGS SUGAR WHITE JAVA.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th March, 1927, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of Messrs. Haji Sakoor Gani at their office at Khand Bazar 7530 bags Sugar White Java Marked Superior Made-in-Java B. K. Bedl Bunder ex S.S. "Nurmahal" as per particulars stated below and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors:—

Messrs. Chhaganlal Bhagwanji and Co.:—1004 Bags Sugar, White Java.
Messrs. Chatrabhuj Maneckchand:—2008 Bags Sugar, White, Java.
Messrs. Gordhandas Bhimji:—1004 Bags Sugar, White, Java.
Messrs. Keshavji Manekchand.—502 Bags Sugar, White, Java.
Messrs. Pithaji Malaji:—2008 Bags Sugar, White, Java.
Messrs. Mohanlal Vallamji and Co.:—1004 Bags Sugar, White Java.

The above goods are on view at Beedi-Bunder.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARL, RUBY, DIAMOND, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from N. E. Moss, Esquire the Receiver in suit No. 1039 of 1908 (Karsondas vs. Ramabai) and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent decree dated the 7th February 1927 passed in suits Nos. 1971 of 1926 and 1144 of 1923, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms:—

Pearl, ruby, diamond, gold and silver ornaments such as Naths, Vangria, Pochi Chichpati, Buttis, Lavangia, Tikdo, Ring, Googaries, Kambhis, Kardas etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

11 Reels
A FIRST NATIONAL PRODUCTIN
written for the screen by June Mathis from Edith O'Shaughnessy's novel "Viennese Medley"
with
CONWAY TEARLE
ANNA Q. NILSSON
and a cast including
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
Time: 6-15 and 10 P.M.
Special Matinee on March 18th at 4 P.M.
DON'T MISS THIS SUPER DRAMA
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

LAST CHANCE
TO SEE
20 IRVING'S MIDGETS 20
CHEFALO PALMERO
LAST FEW DAYS
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE.
EVERY DAY AT 6 P.M. FOR CHILDREN.
NIGHT 9-30 p.m.
DON'T DENY THE KIDDIES
THIS WONDERFUL TREAT.
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
BOOK BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE:
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES
FOR THE LAST FEW DAYS.
Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 4, Family Circle Rs. 2 10, Pit Rs. 2 and Gallery Re. 1.
Plus Tax.

EDWARD THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Screen's Most Lovable Cowboy in the most human role of his career,
HARRY CAREY in
TIGER THOMPSON
A Red-blooded Story of a real he-man.

Next Saturday
Commences
A CENT PERCENT SOCIAL
Picture

Social Picture Corporation's
MAIDEN PRODUCTION
NEXT SATURDAY
AT THE
"CINEMA MAJESTIC"
IN GIRGAUM.

WORLD'S COTTON PRODUCTION

PLANTING AND PICKING SEASON

There is probably no day in the whole year when cotton planting is not in hand in some part of the world, and certainly cotton picking is quite continuous in one or another of the regions of production.

The period that is necessary for reaching maturity is a variable one: much longer in the case of fine qualities of cotton, where it may extend to seven or nine months, while five months is generally speaking the full period from planting to active picking of the cotton bolls. The detailed dates of planting and picking in each country, so far as ascertainable are given in the following tabular form:—

Country	Planting	Picking.
EUROPE.		
Bulgaria	April	September
Greece	April & May	August & November
Italy	March & April	September
Malta	April & May	August & October
Rumania	April	September and October
Russia (Europe)	April	September and October
Serb-Croat Slovine	April	September and October
Spain	March & April	September and October
AMERICA		
Argenti	September to November	February to April
Bolivia	October to December	May to July
Brazil	North; December & February	August to December
"	South, September to November	March to May
Columbia	April Mostly perennial	January
Ecuador	Mostly perennial	January
Surinam	May or November	August; December to March
Mexico	Laguna Dist. February	July to October
	Lower Califor- February or March	August to January
Paraguay	September to December	January to May
Peru	Mostly perennial Continuous when irrigation is available	Almost Continuous
Salvador	July to September	November
United States	March, April & May	July to December
Venezuela	June & July	November & Dec.
WEST INDIES		
Antigua	A. Dist. Sept. & October	January to July
	B. Dist. May to July	Sept- to March
Barbados	July & August	December with June
Republic Dominican	Feb. & March	August to October
Grenada	May to July	January to March
Guadaloupe	Perennial	Continuous
Jamaica	Perenuial	Continuous
Montsural	March	March & December
Porto Rico	Feb. & March	August to October
St. Kitts-Nevis	Windward;	July to December
	March to May	
	Leeward, June to August	September to Feb.
St. Vincent	May to August	September to June
ASIA.		
Ceylon	October & Nov.	February & May
China	Generally April	
	Mostly perennial	September
Cyprus	March to June	August to October
Dutch East Indies	March & April	July & August
	Mostly perenuial	Continuous
India	Bombay C.P. Berar June	October to March
	Madras & Hyderabad July & August	October to Feb.
	Elsewhere April & May	September to Dec
Indo China	May to July and October	December to March
Iraq	March & April	July
Japan	April & May	September & Oct.
Korea	April	September & Oct.
Persia	Ispahan, after food Crops	
Siam	June to Sept.	September to March
Syria	March & April	September & Oct.
Turkey (Asiatic)	March & April	September & Oct.
Union of Soviet Republics (Asiatic)	April	September & Oct.
AFRICA		
Algeria	March & April	September
Angola	December & January	June to October
Belgian Congo	North, June & July	December to April
	South, Dec. and January	June to October
Egypt	Mostly in March	August to Nov.
French Equatorial Africa	May	October & December
French West Africa	May perenmial	November to March
Kenya	June	January
Liberia	perenuial	Continuous
Madagaskar	Perenuial	Continuous
Morocco	Perenuial	Continuous
Nigeria	March & April Perenuial	October & Nov. Continuous
Nyasaland	Lower; January & Feb.	July & October November
	Upper Junary Highlands, Jan.	Varies as per situation.
Portuguese E. Africa	Jan. to March	
Rhodesia	Nov. & Dec.	May to July
Anglo-Egyptan Sudan	Gezira July and August	December & Jan.
	Kassala Sept.	February to April
	Berber-June and July	December to March
	Rest May to to July	December to Feb.
Somalia	April & May	December & Jan.
Tanganyika	Jan. to April	June to October
Togo (French)	May to July	January to March
Togoland (British)	May to July	January to March
Tunis	March	September
Uganda	May to July	January to April
Union of S. Africa	Nov. and Dec.	May to July
AUSTRALIA		
Australia	Sept. to Dec.	March to June
Fiji	Nov. to March	June to October
New Caledonia	Sept. to Dec.	June to September
New Hebdies	Sept. to Dec.	June & Nov. or Dec.

The members of the Royal Commission on Agriculture are to visit Sind and, it is understood, will hold their first sitting at Sukkur. On 14th and 15th inst. witnesses will be examined. On 16th they will inspect the Lloyd Barrage and Canal. The Chairman of the Commission will, it is understood, stop in the Circuit House. Other European members will probably be the guests of Mr. Ewebank the new Collector of Sukkur.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar. 14.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from their Agents in Colombo, dated 12th inst.

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face value Rs.	Cost at rub in par, per Acre	bearing Acres	Tea in bearing Acres	Dividend per cent. 1925	1926
Bukit Darah Rubber	27/8	10	683	850		33	10
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	18	10	730	315		40	20
Ceylon Planters	52	10	310	714	93+	85	10
Ceylon Rubber	63	10	314	1400		110	100
Clunes Estates	40	10	455	1048		85	10
Cochin Rubber	53	15	370	1094		95	10
Eila Tea	350	100	474	1072		60	
Estates Co. of Uva	38	10	565	325	2512	30	24
Fairlawn Estate	31	15	1094		685	20	20
Frocester Estates	87/8	10	281	997		120	100
Hatbawe Rubber	17 8	10	930			35	
Honiton Rubber	12	10	1344	397		18	
Horawala Rubber	87	10	390	768		140	70
IndoMalay Estates	28	10	612	735		55	20
Jambulande T. & Rub	19	10	730	526		22½	10
Jebong Rubber	26 8	10	738	1626		40	20
Kalutara Company	53	10	412	1212		90	100
Kalutara Rubber	27	10	825	547		135x	34
Kelani Valley Rubber	36XD	10	494	333		75	40
Langat River	42/8XD	10	441	1112	925+	52	73
Lanka Rubber	90	10	220	531		135	115
Lansdowne Rubber	220	50	550	817		60	75
Maha Uva Estates	52/8	10	405		822	35	45
Matale Valley Rubber	31	10	670	587		45	10
Meall Mor Estates	30	15	725	418	543 25	22	1/2
Mirishena Rubber	61	10	388	912		80	70
Naranjoda Rubber	40	10	479	365		70	15
Neuchatel Estates	56	15	720	2423	695	45	20
North-Western Rub.	27/8	10	413	778	414	30	15
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	28	10	690	822	411	35	
Rubber Growers'	47	10	426	634		95	60
Saffragam T. & Rub.	2 0	50	383	3207	379	75	10
Talgaswella Tea	65	10	232	960	195	100	15
Torrington Tea	16	10	1240		501	17	17
Udabage Tea	82	/X20	439	1330	150	80	65
Udapolla Rubber	30	10	1116	730	200X	32	1/2
Ullswater Rubber	0	10	445	375		25	20
Vogan Tea	53	10	395	1185	956	75	50

Interims Final for 1926 + Cocoanuts X On Old Shares

Remarks:—Market—dull.

Rubber: Spot Colombo—Re. 1.06 Cents Cavunals X D 12 1/2 per cent, Fairlawn Estates 12 per cent, Lanka 20 per cent, Lansdownes 35 per cent, Meal Mors 12 1/2 per cent and Upswaters 10 per cent all Finals and Clunies 10 per cent Interim.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1-5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 890
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 131 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 134 /12
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167 1/2
SINGAPURE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 5/16
London—Paris Frcs. 124.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.22.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.90
London—Rome Liras 109.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady Market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

3 months 4 11/32 per cent.
6 months 4 11/32 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 1/4 per cent.
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4 per cent to 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Firm.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

NEW YORK COTTON.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

Our New York friends Messrs. Harris, Irby and Vose wire to-day as under:—

Cotton-Undertone easy possibly somewhat lower but expect strong resistance."

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

Linseed May	10	10	3
Wheat May	7	10	9
Wheat Sept	7	14	0

The following are the closing rates of Wheat and Seeds on Ready Delivery Terms to-day:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/5.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 1931/36 Rs. 94/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/12
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs 101/8
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933. Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55. Rs. 107/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/6.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/6.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 86/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112-8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103
Tone of Market:—Very steady. Delivery 18th April 3 1/2 per cent paper Rs. 78/8; 1954/55 Rs. 107/14.

	Per Cwt. Rs. as. p.
Linseed Brown Bold	10 7 0
Linseed Brown Small	9 14 0
Rapeseed Gujarat	12 0 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 12 0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	11 4 0
Castorseed Bold	10 10 0
Castorseed Small	11 0 0
Groundnutseeds Bod	
Groundnutseeds Madras Khondesh	
Tillseed Bold 85-15	
Tillseed Small	
Cottonseed	4 9 0
Wheat Delhi Pissi	8 0 0
Wheat Karachi Bungla	8 1 0
Wheat Pissi Seoni 70/30	7 14 6

LINSEED REPORT.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

	Rs. as. p.
Linseed Open	10 10 0
Highest	10 10 6
Close	10 10 3

Tone of market—Birla Sold.

WHEAT..

Open	7	10	6
Sold	7	10	9
September.			
Open	7	13	6
Close	7	14	0

OUR GROWTH.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	JUNE 1916.	JUNE 1926.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	„ 1,60,000	„ 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	„ 85,00,000	„ 15,93,34,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

To safeguard your moneys.
To further your interest.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS.—N.Y.—Opened steady. Declined 6 points on liquidation. Later improved on Trade buying. Futures closed 3 to 8 points lower. Spot unchanged.

LOCAL.—Improved on Commission Houses Buying. Sewri closed firm—Office bought.

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables dated the 12th inst:—

New York May highest 14.00 at the opening lowest 13.94 (10-53 a.m.)

"Trade is buying.

Liverpool market declined on long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 12th inst. as under:—

"Long liquidation absorbed by trade buying."

There is no special feature to report in the Home markets, which are quiet with an easier tendency.

The final ginning and crop report will be published on Monday next, 21st inst.

AMERICANS:

On Saturday the New York futures market opened unchanged and declined 6 points on long liquidation. At the decline there was good enquiry from the trade and prices recovered somewhat before the close. Futures closed 3 to 8 points lower. The range was very narrow of 6 points and it appears that the long liquidation is over for the time being. Spot cotton ruled steady and prices closed unchanged. The Liverpool market was rather dull and featureless. Absence of buyers and little liquidation caused prices to decline by 7 to 8 points by the close. Spot cotton was only in moderate demand and prices declined 9 points at 7-61d. per lb. Sales of ready was 5,000 bales.

The technical situation of the market is rendered healthy after heavy long liquidation, and with a revival in trade buying, moderate upward reaction is possible in the near future.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombaya, Mar. 14.

Despite easier New York futures, our market to-day opened steady with Broach A/M at Rs. 291/8 and ruled better on commission houses buying. The close at 4 p.m. was as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A/M	291/8	293/8	291/8	293
Broach J/A	295/8	297	295-8	297
Oomra May	284	285/8	284	285/8
Oomra May	283	284/8	283	283/8
Bengal Mar	272	274	272	274
Bengal May	269	271	269	271

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombaya, Mar. 14.

Liverpool opened 1 point better with the prospects of trade enquiry. Our market opened at Rs. 293/4 for Broach A/M and fluctuated within half a rupee, but towards the close there was better enquiry from Commission houses and the market closed firm as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A/M	293/4	295-4	292/8	295
Broach J/A	297	299	297	299
Oomra Mar	285/8	287	285/8	287
Oomra May	283/8	286	283/8	286
Bengal Mar	276/8	280	276/8	279/8
Bengal May	273	276	273	276

TENDERS.

	To-day.	Total.
F G M G Bengal	nil	1.500
Fine M G Oomra	1.000	5.700

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

Bengal 271 March.
Bengal 269 May.
Broach 293 A/M.
Broach 297 J/A.
Oomra 285 March.
Oomra 283 May.

Bengal	288	281	274	266
S P	284	277	270	262
Rajputana	288	281	274	266
Oomra No. 3	393	288	289	
C P No. 1	308	303	298	
C P No. 2	301	296	291	
Khandesh	288	283	278	
Mathia	286	281	276	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, March 14.

			Ready. Mill Terms. New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	280
„	Fine	„	275
„	F.G.	„	270
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	„	275
„	F.G.	„	270
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	305/7
Nagpur	„	„	305/7
Yeotmal	„	„	298
Arvi	„	„	296/98
Amraoti	„	„	290/92
Khamgaon-Akola	„	„	290/91
Mulkapur	„	„	285/87
Khandesh	„	„	285
Muthia	Fine	„	282
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality.		300/5
Purna	Average	„	285
Parbani/Saibu	„	„	285
Indore/Ujjain	„	„	295
Burwah Sanavand			288
Broach	Fine M.G. 320 March. 315		

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

200 E Spinner and Co. Bengal 285
100 Forbes and Co. Berar 290
100 Currimbhai and Co. Bengal 277
100 Cenchry Mill Pajej 322
100 K. Vishram Karanja 295
200 H. Nenshi Khandesh 291
200 G G Kesha Malkapur 292
100 G G Kesha Shahapur 290
200 Sazuki and Co. Berar 292
100 Ralli Bros. Berar 290
100 Jamnadas Narshi Mathia 286
100 Toyomankwa Mathia 287
100 Lanke and Co. Bhilwar 286

PRODUCE. RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 12th Inst.:—

Wheat	3,270	cwts.
Linseed	11,055	„
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	303	„
Gingellyseeds	4,504	„
Poppyseed	2	„
Groundnuts	5,515	„
Castorseed	13,617	„
Rice	3,207	„
Myrabollams	7,791	„
Cottonseed	1,970	„
Mowraseed	328	„
Gram	2,906	„
Joowar	1,094	„
Bajree	1,675	„
Coal	1,548	tons.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, March 12.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

	Bales. Week Ending 12/3/27.
Total in Sight	16,163,000
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply	573,000
East Indian Cotton, Visible Supply	118,000
American Cotton, Visible Supply	6,665,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	360,000
Total Sales	62,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	400
East Indian Cotton Stock	9,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	2,200
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	
East Indian Cotton Imports	2,000
American Cotton Afloat	192,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	12,00
Total Afloat	294,000
Takings of the World's Spinners American Cotton	368,000

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 14.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st September This 12—3—27 Year	Last Year
Khandesh	85 3,03,057	2,76,273
Central India ..	2,492 2 39,941	3,09,265
Barsi and Nagar ..	758 1,74,294	1,71,030
Hyderabad-Gaorani	267 59,685	61,796
Berar	1 540 4,97,463	3 91,981
Central Provinces ..	743 2,01,602	1,97,276
Total Oomras	5,885 14,76,032	14:07,624
Dholera ..	3,366 90,882	1,59,475
N. W. Provinces	52,916	1,26,046
Rajputana	357 33 109	78,400
Sind-Punjab ..	179 96,232	2,11,573
Broach	2,594 25,575	2,25,535
Coompta & Dharwar	906 27,788	19,302
Westerns-Northerns	245 11,658	12,383
Cocanada	395	1,476
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	4 4,753	6,672
Persian	3,217	2,220
American	1,03,596	200
Egyptian and African	108 27,010	37,707
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51	442
Total	13 611 19,53,264	12,89,355

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 12-3-27	3rd March This year,	Last year
Europe	3,074	1,85,598	3,29713
Japan & China ..	14,011	9,41,500	10,82,399
Coast Ports ..	9,267		16,480
Up-country by Rail	58,825		49,334
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan	63,029		56,897
Total	17,115	12,58,519	15 34,728

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

Following unchanged London quotations our market to-day opened at Rs. 21-6 5 for Fagan, but in the absence of demand and on little selling prices ruled easy. The closing prices were as under:

Ready Gold	21	5	6
Fagan Delivery	21	5	6
Chaitra Delivery	21	7	6

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

Following a decline of 1/4d in London prices our market to-day opened easy with Fagan at Rs. 57/10 and improved 2 annas but at the advance there was free selling which caused a break of eight annas. At the decline there was little covering and the market steadied. The close was as under:—

Silver Ready	57	6	0
Fagan Delievry	57	5	0
Chaitra Delivery	57	3	0

STOCK EXCHANGE.

QUIET BUT SEADY.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

The Stock Exchange opened to-day easy but on better enquiry prices registered a small improvement. The volume of the business was a small one and fluctuations in prices were within a narrow swing.

The opening quotations were as under:—Bombay Dyeing 940. Fazal 927/8, Century 432/5, Pearl 550, and New Great at Rs. 332/8.

Tata Iron Shares opened firm Ordinary at 63 and Deffered 188/12 and improved to 64 and 196/4. At this level there was some profit taking which checked the advance and prices ruled quiet but steady. Tata 2nd Pref. ruled firm and attained further higher level of 85/8.

Tata Hydros ruled easy and declined to 1056/4 but firmed up on butter enquiry. Cement Shares and Tramways ruled steady; former showing better demand.

Delay in publishing the Tariff Board report is causing a little disturbing effect in the Mill Shares and operators are liquidating on strong markets which checks the improvement in Mill shares despite favourable condition of the textile industry. The general sentiment though continuous bullish, operators are awaiting for lower prices. This change in the sentiment has diverted the attention to Iron shares which are ruling firm. Some important business has already passed in these shares and we believe short sales in these are dangerous looking to the general condition of the concern and with the prevailing bullish feeling in the market. However we think it safe to go in for favourite Mill shares on bull side in weaker moments as we believe moderate rise is easy to be witnessed looking to the improved conditions of the trade.

The following are the closing prices for the day:—

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	1-2	75	4
Baroda	50	4	83	8
Central Co-operative ..	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	28 10xd	
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	82	8
Imperial ..	500	40	1465	
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	370	
Union	5	0	3	14
CEMENTS AND MANAGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	20	8
Central India Mining ..	10	4-8Y	30	4
Indian Cement O.	350	..	145	
Katni Cement O.	100	..	166	4
Katni Cement D.	40	..	475	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	2
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	53	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	865xd	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	150	
Central Provinces	700	70 p.c.	103	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99xd	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	90	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	99xd	
Larkhana ..	100	5 p.c.	84	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	84	
Pachora Jammsi	100	5 p.c.	89 XD	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	98 XD	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	111	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	151	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	712	8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	77	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	188	12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	13	3
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	81	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	825	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	136	4
Bombay Tramways P... ..	50	3-8	66	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	98	
Surat Electricity	100	..	70	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O ..	1,000	40	1055	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c.	985	
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	575	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	850	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press ..			435	
Akbari ..	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	300	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1040	
Indian Cotton ..	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	..	220	
New Berar ..	500	80	840	
New East India	1,000	..	975	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	545	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	40	545	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	251	4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	19	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	621	
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	182	8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9	12
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	35	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	5	14
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	135	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	340	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	650	
Sarila Carbonic Gas	100	3-12-14		25
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	123	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	86	
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		30	192	8
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..		..	63	4
Thacker ..	50	..	112	
Telephone ..	50	Nil	40	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1000	
Industrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	4	11
Jupiter			4	11
New India ..	25	..	21	2
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1550	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	427	8
Alliance	100	..	30	
Apollo	50	..	8	8
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	34	4
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	941	4
Bombay Industrial	108			
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	300	
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..	70	
Century ..	100	zoy	435	
Central India O.	10	16	533	12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	475	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	142	8
Crescent ..	100	4	196	4
Curimbhoy	250	..	282	8
David	500	..	250	
Kuria	100	..	165	
Dawn	250	55	740	
E.D. Sasson United O. ..	7-8	..	1-2-6	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	250	nil	265	
Edward Sasson ..	200	nil	140	
Elphinstone O. ..	700	..	28	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	926	4
Finlay	1,000	..	147	8
Framjee Petit	100	..	650	
Gokak	100	5	126	4
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1640	
Indian Bleaching etc.	1000	751	178	12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1045	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	363	12
Jamashed O.	250	..	75	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	102	8
Kilachand	25	..	3	8
Kohinoor		500	1175	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	6000	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	27	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	135	
Madras United ..	250	15	485	
Mancekjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1870	
Mathradas	100	..	77	8
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2225	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	132	8
Mysore	53	4	131	4
New City of Bombay	100	10	172	8
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	331	4
Osmansbhai (100) ..	75	A.	60	
Pearl	250	8	550	
Phoenix	100	10	135	
Premier	100	..	10	4
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	22	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	605	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8500	
Simplex	100	..	162	8
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500		1625	
Swadeshi	500	..	535	
Swan	00	..	162	8
Tata Mill O.	5	..	100	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	2550	
Vishnu P.	500	35	590	
Western India Spng. ..	1,000	50y	875	
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.				
Ahmedabad			427	8
Bombay Cotton			315	
Bombay Dyeing	937 8	947 8	937 8	941 4
Century ..	436 4	437 8	435	435
Central India ..	531 4	533 12	533	12
Colaba Land			142	8
Crescent			196	4
Fazulbhoy ..	927 8	935	926 4	926 4
Finlays			147	8
Globe				40
Gokak			125	
Indian Bleaching			180	
Indore Malwa	362 8	363 12	363	12
Kohinoor			1175	
Madhowjee			130	
Mathuradas			77	8
Meyer Sassoon			90	
Mysore			130	
New Great ..			332	8
Pearl ..			550	
Pabany			270	
Phoenix			430	
Simplex			162	8
Swadeshi ..			533	12
Swan Mills			162	8
Tata Mills			100	
Govt. paper : 2½ per cent. ..			78	1/2
Govt. Paper 5 per cent. ..			107	1/2

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Mar. 14.

Ready as well as Forward Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing Prices levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/10 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11/10 per cwt FBH.
Shipment March sh 17/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. April sh 17/9 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. July-Aug-Sept sh 17 per cwt FBH
Shipt. Octo-Noy-Dec sh 17/3 per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar CIF Shipt. March sh 18/ per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar CIF Shipt. April sh 18/2 per cwt FBH.
B B Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs 17/ per cwt.
Shipment Feb-March sh 17/8 per cwt FBH.
Tone:—Steady.

B. B. & C. I. R. EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION.

GRIEVANCES ABOUT WORK AND PAY.

EVASIVE ATTITUDE OF AUTHORITIES.

The following correspondence between the President of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Employees' Association and the authorities of the B. B. & C. I. Railway will show how patiently the members of the Association have been working for a satisfactory reply from the Agent:—

Mr. Vallabbhai Patel's telegram to the Agent, B.B. & C.I. Railway dated 28-2-27: "Drivers and firemen are getting extremely restless and impatient. Please let me know the result of progress of the investigation into their grievances referred to in your No. E|168 dated February 1. Further delay is likely to create complications that may result in serious consequences." Agent's reply to this telegram was that "The matter is still under investigation."

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION.
AHMEDABAD, 26th January 1927.

To
The Agent, B.B. & C.I. Railway,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

On the 18th January 1926 I sent a memorial to the Loco & Carriage Supdt., Bombay at the request of the drivers, firemen and other Loco menial staff (B.G.), embodying their legitimate grievances and reasonable demands for sympathetic consideration. Looking to the comprehensive nature of the grievances and demands it was thought that a fairly long period of time may be required by the authorities for the careful consideration of the memorial. A sufficiently long time has since elapsed and nothing whatever appears so far to have been done to redress the grievances. It is therefore quite natural that the staff should now begin to lose hopes and even feel uneasy and restless. I feel bound to point out to you at this stage that the discontent now prevailing on the entire line may grow deeper which it may be difficult to control, if immediate and necessary action is not taken to assure the staff that their case will be promptly investigated and their grievances and demands sympathetically considered within a reasonable time. I may also state that the manner in which this important question has been handled by the Loco and Carriage Superintendent is most regrettable. It is a matter of surprise to me that he has not even cared to acknowledge the receipt of the representation.

I trust, however, you will personally look into the said representation and take such prompt and proper measure as may satisfy the staff.

Yours truly,
Sd. VALLABHBHAI PATEL,
President.

Agent's reply to this was: "I am investigating into the matter."

On January 18, 1926, Mr. Patel had sent the following letter to the Loco and Carriage Superintendent, B.B. & C.I. Railway endorsing the men's representation:—

To
The Locomotive & Carriage Superintendent, B.B. & C.I. Railway,
Parel, Bombay.

Dear Sir,

At the desire of the drivers, shunting drivers, and firemen, etc. of the Broad Gauge B.B. & C.I. Railway, I take this liberty of submitting the accompanying representation, regarding their grievances and demands for your favourable consideration.

Before doing so, I have made careful enquiries about the matter and I may be permitted to state that the nature of their grievances and demands is such as would require your immediate and sympathetic consideration. It is needless for me to say that this important branch has behind it a long, continuous and unbroken record of faithful, honest and efficient service and it is therefore naturally expected that the administration will deal with this matter in a manner which will not affect the harmony and contentment of that service.

I trust you will be pleased to do your best to satisfy them.

Yours truly,
Sd. VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL,
President.

The representation was as follows:—

"We, the drivers, shunting drivers and firemen now working on the Broad Gauge most respectfully beg to approach you with the following representation in the confident hope that you will kindly be pleased to move the proper authorities in the matter.

The Circular No. 95 of 1st July 1925 issued by the Loco & Carriage Department in supersession of Circular No. 37 of 1st June 1923 is the subject matter of this representation. The Circular in question is a very important measure in so far as it materially affects the rights, prospects, and privileges of a very large number of employees in this department. It is not published in vernaculars nor have we been supplied with copies. We have, however, tried to understand it in almost all aspects and after most anxious consideration that we could possibly give to it, we feel painfully constrained to convey our sense of deep disappointment and dissatisfaction in so far as the new division of service and revisions of scales of pay fail to improve our present lot in any substantial or appreciable manner. On the contrary there are several blocks and bars here and there in the way of our promotions and prospects, which naturally make us feel anxious about our future.

We, however, sincerely thank the authorities for the attempted abolition of racial distinctions in the services. In a way it is a wholesome change and is calculated to conduce to the unity and welfare of different communities which now serve the department.

NEW CIRCULAR.

Before formulating our demands, we should like to make some general observations on some of the important clauses of the new circular with a view to respectfully bring to your notice how the same tend to prejudicially affect our present condition.

1. The new grades of staff and classification of drivers with new scales of pay are not just and proper. Class No. 1 is reserved for drivers regularly employed on lines which are mainly composed of Mail and Fast Passenger Engine working. It is evident that there will be no increase in the present number of drivers on those lines. Drivers working on slow and mixed passenger trains will come in class ii and their maximum is fixed at Rs. 8 a day. Old A grade goods drivers drawing over Rs. 8 will crowd into class I and as it is, they will be considered senior to drivers working slow and mixed passenger trains in the matter of latter's promotion to class 1. This is because by this circular seniority is to be considered primarily on the basis of pay and not length of service.

(b) Goods drivers drawing over Rs. 8 migrate to class I where they have further prospects of rise up to Rs. 11 whereas the drivers who will now work the goods trains will find themselves blocked at Rs. 7|8. We are firmly of opinion that there is absolutely no justification in fixing the maximum at Rs. 7|8.

2. The method of promotion to class No. 1 from II by selection and the vesting of the sole power of it in the hands of the Loco Superintendent is not in keeping with the traditions of any public service and is highly objectionable. It is tantamount to absolute centralisation of power. Where expert knowledge or any special experience is essential for the execution of any work the post may be filled up by selection but the promotion from class II to class I, when vacancy occur, should be in natural course and unrestricted so that the senior man may go ahead. We submit that a driver who has worked on goods and slow passenger trains for a number of years and has reached the maximum in his grade has by that time enough experience and fairly well developed ability to work the Fast and Mail trains and therefore he must get the chance rather than be left to be selected on, the considerations of "good service, ability, suitability for the work in class I." The clause practically means that the fate of a man is to be decided by the discretion of the Head of the department. The Head may not like to ignore or overlook the claims of any, but having to make the selection he is, by the very nature of circumstances, inclined to pick up those only for whom there good reports or recommendations from the District Officer.

3. Clauses 9 and 17 give unlimited "powers of new appointment to Loco and Carriage Superintendent which are likely to be arbitrarily used." Where and when necessary a new post may be created and a new man appointed in the interest of service but in no case the ordinary grades and seniority of employees should be disturbed by the introduction of a new man therein.

POSSIBILITIES OF ABUSE.

4. Clause No. 18 while being very definite about the punishment is unfortunately very vague in respect of the essentials of the offence. The phrase "unsatisfactory work" is in itself most unsatisfactory and requires to be made more clear so as clear so as to convey an appreciable idea to the workmen as to what faults and irregularities will be labelled as unsatisfactory work. This clause virtualy vests arbitrary discretion and absolute powers in the hands of Loco Foremen and Dist. Loco Supdts. In view of our past experience we very much dread and therefore resent arbitrary powers in the hands of our immediate officers which in many cases are likely to be arbitrarily used, or abused even. We respectfully submit that in the very interests of efficient service this clause should be properly revised and restricted in its operation.

Clause No. 20. Our only objection to seniority being considered on the basis of pay is that there is great possibility of injustice being done to men who have longer service but less pay, for example, all B grade drivers will be junior to all A grade goods drivers from the point of view of pay although they are senior in service.

6. Clause No. 22. "Yearly increases should be sanctioned in the ordinary course according to the scale. The proviso that the behaviour and ability of the employee should warrant it is unwarranted" and more or less militates against the spirit of time honoured rules and regulations of all public services. In no department of the Government the annual due increments of the employees have such arbitrary conditions imposed on them. The clause practically means that the employee has to depend upon and therefore by all means seek the favour of his immediate superior so as to earn his increases from year to year. The conditon is humliating and calculated to demoralise the spirit of the employees.

(b) The condition "about coal consumption" in the case of drivers is also equally objectionable as will be shown hereafter. It may kindly be noted here that there are at present several cases of workmen having suffered reversions, reductions in pay, and in some cases utter ruin on no grounds or flimsy grounds if at all.

7. Clauses 29 to 40:—Both Metre and Broad Gauge system are systems are managed by the same Company. In most of departments such as Traffic, Audit, Medical etc., rules and regulations regarding pay and prospects of the employees are the same for both the systems. It is in the Loco Department that there is one system on the M.G., and quite another on the B.G. If our humble demands formulated below are not sympathetically considered we earnestly urge for the adoption of M.G. system. The proposed changes will have a far reaching effect. The two services will be practically combined and the result will be general contentment and more efficiency.

8. Illiterate firemen in class III are blocked at Rs. 1|5 almost for their life time and have no chance of further promotions inspite of their hard work and hard times. The case of these people deserves every sympathetic consideration. Many firemen are not given their regular increase for the last three or four years although they have not reached their maximum and this has naturally created discontent amongst them.

Some drivers with 10 or 15 years' service are put to work as firemen or shunters under the pretext of 'slack season' or high consumption of coal" and their pay is also reduced. This practice is highly objectionable and it becomes simply revolting when outsiders are appointed and confirmed during the same "slack season".

In conclusion the men submitted to the Agent the following demands:—

Class I should be reserved for drivers on all passenger trains, mixed trains being treated as passenger trains. Drivers in this class drawing Rs. 8 per day should be given an annual increment of one rupee till they reach the maximum of Rs. 11.

Class II should be reserved for drivers of goods trains, who should be given the maximum of Rs. 9. Seniority for promotion from Class II to Class I should be considered on the basis of the length of service and not on pay.

Drivers in Class III should be given a start of Rs. 2-8 rising to Rs. 5.

Privileges granted to the Mhow drivers working on the Ghat sections should be extended to the broad gauge drivers working on similar sections.

Trip allowances for drivers of goods trains should be based on the mileage system except in districts with short runs.

Reversion from Class I to Class II should not take place except as a result of a joint inquiry.

A standard of consumption for coal per ten miles should be fixed.

All drivers and firemen should get their increase regularly till they reach their maximum.

The punishment of keeping due increments in abeyance should be abolished.

No driver working regularly as a driver should be called up for re-examiantion.

Drivers put to work as firemen and shunters during slack season should get full pay.

In case drivers travel on duty as passengers (spare) for less than eight hours' work should be found for them so as to ensure a full day's payment.

Time made up by the drivers should be paid for.

Engines standing in steam should be paid actual hours and waiting a day at outstations should be considered as a trip.

Work on Sundays should be considered as an excess.

There should be only two classes of firemen.

The start in Class I should be Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-8 with the first increase within six months of qualifying himself as first fireman.

In Class II the maximum of the pay of a Class I fireman should be raised from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2. Both classes should get extra allowances for knowing English.

The posts of pump and steam crane drivers should be filled from senior firemen of Class III.

The maximum of firemen of Class III should be raised to Rs. 1-8.

The maximum of shunting drivers in Class III should be Rs. 3 and of loco shunters Rs. 2-8.

Shunting drivers should be recruited from senior firemen.

All firemen apprentices after they pass their four years' test should be absorbed in service.

Drivers and firemen should be allowed nine hours' rest at out-stations and twelve hours at home stations the breach of the rest being paid for.

AGENT'S CIRCULAR.

The Agent's circular regarding the grant of 75-100 allowance should be given full effect. The right of an employee to appeal to the head of the department should be duly recognised by a circular. Passes unused and returned to the office should not be treated as used.

COMPLEXION TROUBLES DUE TO CONSTIPATION

Unsightly rashes, pimples and boils quickly disfigure the skin when the bowels are constipated, but they disappear just as quickly if Little Laxaliver Pills are taken to restore the bowels to healthy activity. Little Laxaliver Pills act just just as promptly as harmful purgative salts, but they never gripe or cause pain, and as they cost but 14 annas per box at the chemists, they are within the easy reach of all who need them.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

WHAT A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT CAN DO

AN EXAMPLE FROM TURKEY.

(From Our Correspondent.)
STAMBOUL, Feb. 8.

India may cry herself hoarse over the high rupee ratio or may beg on its knees for protective duties for her nascent industries, but it will all be of no avail so long she is a dependency of Britain. The following example taken from Turkish activities, can form an instructive instance to easily convince our politician-leaders of the need of possessing a national government in our country.

Turkey is a small country and poor at the same time as compared to India. So far she had no factories and was, therefore, importing manufactured goods from abroad, with the result that there was always an adverse trade balance. In the later days of the Empire, such a balance did not cause any appreciable drain of the resources of the country. But the situation got worse when Turkey was deprived of many of her wealthy provinces as a result of the wars of 1911-1918. This began to cause a constant slump in the price of the Turkish Currency in comparison with the sterling and dollars. The Government realised the danger at once. They have begun to adopt measures for restricting the imports. As they could not raise the tariff walls, on account of the Trade Conventions attached to the Lausanne Treaty, for the purpose of protecting their native nascent industries, they decided to subsidize them by offering facilities in various forms. The Ministry of Commerce is preparing a Bill for this purpose, the main provisions of which are the following:

(1) The machinery and building material necessary for indigenous factories shall be imported free of all duties and the railways shall transport them on a reduced fare.

(2) Such factories shall be exempted from incometax and other levies for five years.

(3) Shares and bonds of companies, founding new factories in the country, shall be exempted from all taxes.

(4) Free grants of land to the amount of 25 acres shall be made by the Government to such factories outside the municipal boundaries, and lands and buildings within the municipal bounds shall be sold to such companies on the condition of their price being re-imbursed to the Government within ten years.

(5) Manufacturing companies possessing a capital of L.T. 1,000,000 (9-1|2 L.P. equal to 1£ sterling) shall be given concession for 25 years to satisfy the needs of their province in their own line on a monopoly basis, provided they undertake to supply the local needs regularly. All the State Departments shall buy the goods they require from these factories, even if their manufactures were 10 per cent. dearer than the imported ones. These facilities shall be shown to factories which are to be founded within the next 15 years.

CHINA AND TURKEY.

The Turkish Press takes an increasing interest every day in the Chinese struggle for freedom. I was told that in the hey-day of of the Indian Non-co-operation movement an equal amount of space was devoted by the Turkish papers to Indian news. Identity of interests oblige this country to be sympathetic to the liberation movements of the East. India's name suffered an eclipse in Turkey and the East on account of the Indian armies that served the British against their Eastern brethren. I need hardly expatiate upon the necessity of Indians expiating this sin of theirs. For the present, the best way of doing it is, that India should refuse sending Indian soldiers against China. The British would say that they wanted to send Indian forces for protecting the lives and properties of Indian traders there! Are the Chinese nationalist barbarians against whom Indian traders are to be protected? This is a critical moment in the history of Indian relations with Asiatic countries. Let Indians be on their guard or they shall have to rue this day.

GRUESOME MURDER AT JAMSHEDPUR.

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE

(From Our Correspondent.)
JAMSHEDPUR, Mar. 10.

A gruesome murder was discovered on Friday morning when the headless body of a Chattisgariah Hindu of about 45 years of age was found lying on the banks of the Bagakudarf Lake opposite to the Court Buildings and very near to the "Chandmarhi" (Rifle Range), at a prominent place. On receipt of the information several police offials including the Assistant Superintendent of Police hastened to the place of occurrenee and discovered the head from a ditch full of water. There were several marks of violence on the head which appeared to have been severed from the trunk by some sharp weapon.

Mr. R. Kirkpatrick, Tatas' Labour Inspector identified the deceased to be one Jhagar Ganda, an employee of the Mill Wright Dept., who had come to his (Mr. Kirkpatrick's) Office several times in connection with cases concerning his wife in relation to enticement, disappearance, etc. The man was living four miles off from the place of murder and it is supposed that he must have been lured to this place sometime last night. At the instance of Mr. Kirkpatrick the police have arrested several persons including the wife of the deceased.

ANOTHER TRAGIC FIND.

Another dead body, that of a young girl was found floating in the Sabarnarakha below the Indar Singh Bridge clinging to a bar of one of the pillars. This too was suspected to be a case of foul play, but it is more probable to be a case of drowning washed down on to the bridge columns.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Cotton Trading Co Ltd., 400 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

March 14.

S S Castalia from Manchester. Agents: Grahams Trading Co:

From Manchester:—42 cases and 125 bales cotton, 65 bales and 174 cases cotton yarn, 66 cases art silk and cotton, 87 cases and 131 bales cotton piecegoods, 21 cases cotton and art silk piecegoods, 30 trusses cotton banding, 10 drums exol grease, 16 cases mild steel keys, 12 cases cuttles, 10 bales waterproof paper, 10 casks and 8 drums aniline dyes, 175 bales old newspapers, 61 pairs iron flange, 10 drums and 10 casks chloride of zinc, 256 drums transform oil, 11 trusses heald cards, 10 trusses roller cloth.

From Glasagow:—657 cases and 34 bales cotton, 17 cases cotton and art silk goods, 34 cases art silk and cotton, 145 cases and 13 bales cotton piecegoods, 92 cases ginger wine, 166 cases sewing thread on reels and balls, 107 bales paper, 25 cases printed book, and stationery, 2041 cases whisky, 37 cases rum, 113 cases spirits, 425 cases beer, 325 hds. ale, 25 cases corn flour, 15 cases raisly flour, 10 cases vegetable black, 860 drums sanitory fluid, 50 drums disinfectant fluid, 20 cases wood preservative, 160 kegs paint, 17 cases varnish, 50 bales roofing belts, 400 pieces jars, 100 pieces C.I. cistern, 24 cases window glass, 331 sugs gubular poles, 515 bdles, and 67 kegs tubes, 72 bdles galv. vorrug. sheets, 62 pieces and 470 bdles mild steel bars. 140 bags fireclay, 15000 pieces fire bricks, 12 cases ranges, 21 cases iron bolts, 521 coils fencing material, 10 bales stiffeners.

From Liverpool:—11 cases cotton tissues, 17 cases cotton and art silk tissues, 41 cases cotton, 35 cases cycles and accessories, 80 kegs soda crystals, 110 cases mureate, ammonia, 122 loose earthen pans, 32 cases cotton yarn, 50 cases bath bricks, 60 bags iron basket cars, 11 cases electric cables, 13 cases oil cloth, 1 case lubricating oil, 50 bdles shovels, 55 bdles rice bowls, 44 bales paper, 2542 bdles galvanized corrugated sheets, 96 cases glass bottler, 74 cases iron screws, 10 casks hog heads, 40 brls tallow, 20 drums chloride of zinc, 42 cases glycerine, 237 bales and 1304 cases soap, 1000 boxes tin plates, 12 pieces card cloth, 50 bales old newspapers, 49 3 cases cigarettes, 3257 boxes tin plates, 150 cases candles, 10 cases chocolate and confectionery, 20 drums and 40 kegs hydrosulphate of soda, 18 drums silicite of soda, 39 bdles dishes plates, 19 cases brake work, 100 casks China clay, 37 cases sance, 10 cases vinegar, 79 cases biscuits, 18 lavatories, 60 bales closets, 169 bales earthen traps, 51 pieces steel bars, 250 bdles galvanised plain sheets, 300 cases sulphide of alumina, 93 cases artificial silk yarn, 50 cts earthen wares, 15 cases pans and toys, 24 bales and 5 cases woollen piecegoods, 61 bales cotton piecegoods, 160 pieces cloves, 16 bales wool tops, 10 cases bobins, 51 cases accumulator parts, 41 cases aluminium circles, 153 drums paint, 30 bdles tubes, 77 cases bolts and nuts, 57 cases cement sheets, 30 cases cement tiles, 134 cases beer, 2 drums lubricating oil, 12 drums phahoid, 50 cases galvanised ridging, 16 bales baking paper, 34 cases filtrates, 14 cases solidified oil, 250 bdles steel sheet pieces, 69 boxes hematic tyres.

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

March 14.

S S Alberto Treves, Zite, Venice.

DEPARTURES.

March 15.

S S Umlozi, Weare, Colombo (for order).
S S Delta, Morton, Shanghai, etc.

LOADING.

March 14.

Steamer Tarantea, for Liverpool.

S S Alberto Treves: The Venice S N Co.'s steamer Alberto Treves, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, with a gneral cargo.

S S Umlozi: The Graham T Co.'s steamer Umlozi, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Colombo (for order) with ballast.

CHINA AND JAPAN MAIL.

The P and O. S N Co.'s mail steamer Delta, 4769 tons, Captain A. J. Morton, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Shanghai, etc., with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

March 14.

S S China for London:—100 cwt myrabollams K Meyer and Co.

For Marseilles: 412 cwt mustardseed Tomboli and Co.

S S Assyria for Glasgrod: 483 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

For Liverpool:—94 bales wool raw A. Salemohomed, 100 baes cotton waste K Visram and Co., 90 bales cotton waste B Kursondas and Co., 1999 cwt myrabollams M Bhuta and Co., 55 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co., 8 bales wool raw H N Haji Eisa, 5005 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co., Ltd.

For Marseilles: 10 casks and 15 boxes cow guts and ox middle S Saifudin and Co.

For Barcelona: 10 bales cotton fly B Meyer and Co., 200 bales cotton waste E Spinner and Co.

S S City of Paris for Liverpool: 800 cwt myrabollams G Mowjee and Co., 1 bale carpets O A Jaggenchain.

For Dunkirk: 2000 cwt castorseed David Sassoon and Co Ltd., 55 bales raw cotton Vurdhman Bros., 60 baes raw cotton Bombay Co Ltd., 60 bales raw cotton L Dreyfus and Co., 1100 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Barenfels for Hamburg: 74 bales cotton fly B Kursondas and Co., 52 cwt dry casings Ad. Meyer, 18 bales goat hair L N H Eisa, 220 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd., 50 tons manganse ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

For Antwerp: 14 bales wool raw Shamji Mal, 50 bales cotton fly C Perbji and Co., 500 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

For Ghent: 220 bales raw cotton Chachatty and Tackersey Ltd.,

For Rotterdham: 25 bales cotton fly B Kursondas, 2 cases brass ware Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 2 pkgs carpets and lanterns American Exports Co.

S S Pilsna for Venice: 3 cases dry casings Union Casings Supply and Co., 20 cwt nuxvomica Y Moosabhoy.

For Constantinople: 10 bales cotton drill G Radakrishandas.

For Piraeus: 2000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

For Tripoli: 10 bales cotton grey yarn B P Khumbatta and Co.

For Trieste: 220 bales raw cotton K Devchand and Co., 220 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co, 55 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros., 3 bales raw cotton Bombay Co. Ltd., 17 cwt gum olibanum Y Moosabhoy.

S S Tasmania Maru for Kobe: 1000 bales raw cotton Japan Trading and Mfg Co., 300 bales raw cotton S Joharmall, 100 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd. 500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

For Yokaichi: 500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha, 500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Delta for Kobe: 14 cwt gum tragauth E Virjee and Co.

For Hongkong: 8 cases issing glass, M M and Co., 53 cwt sharks fins H L Firanee, 15 cwt Persian jardaloo and kismiss N C Bhesania and Co.

S S Seyo Maru for Moji: 500 tons scrap iron M B Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe: 900 bales raw cotton Japan Trading and Mfg Co., 200 bales raw cotton S Jaharmall, 1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Oska: 3000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi: 500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—300 bales raw cotton Ozu Burin and Co., 200 bales raw cotton Breul and Co., 500 bales raw cotton S Jaunjanwala, 100 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

For Nagasaki: 700 bales raw cotton Ozu Burin and Co., 200 bales raw cotton M Amersey and Co.

S S Indo Maru for Kobe: 500 bales raw cotton S Jaharmall, 400 bales raw cotton Breul and Co.

For Nagoya: 500 bales raw cotton Japan

(Continued in Column 5.)

DUSTERS 26"x22"

One dozen delivered to your address for Rs. 3/4.
Made from strong Dosooti with red or blue borders.
Will last three times as long as the usual cheap duster.

The CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS Co.,
CAWNPORE.

K.-5.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 1 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey, 4-15 Times of India vs. St. Andrews, 5-30 Sultania Pioneers Bhopal vs. Police, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

WEDNESDAY, March 16.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 1 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Municipal Corporatio n Dinner to H.E. the Governor, 8-30 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey, 4-15 p.m. No fixture arranged, 5-30 p.m. Ajmere vs. Bulsar H.C., Bombay Gymkhana ground.

THURSDAY, March 17.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 1 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey 4-15 No fixture aranged. 5-30 p.m. C.C. Old Boys S.A. Jubbulpore vs. B.B. and C.I. "A"

FRIDAY March 18.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 1 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. European Railway Institute, Jhansi vs. Times of India or St. Andrews: 5-30 N. W. Rly. Karachi. vs. B. B. R. A. or I. L. I, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

B. B. & C. I. RLY.

The Principal Mail and Express trains arrive and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	BOMBAY Arrival H.M	(Colaba). Departure H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	11 15	16 30
Gujarat Mail	7 25	20 45
Kathiawar Mail	8 35	21 05
Delhi Express	6 20	21 05
Express	19 35*	7 25

*Terminates at Church Gate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

RATNAGAR.—Mrs. Virbaiji Firoze—wife of Phiroze Ruttonji Ratnagar and mother of Homi Phiroze Ratnagar, died last night at Jehangir Mansions, Sandhurst Bridge, Hughes Road Funeral to-day at the residence at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

VICTORIA GARDENS ZOO.

The following animals have been presented to the zoological collection:—Two Indian Gaselles (Gazella bennetti) by Mr. Master, Karachi.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The annual general meeting of the members will be held in the hall of the Institute to-day (Tuesday), at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Tuesday, (15th inst.) from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6-30 to 7-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV, Wave-length 387 Metres.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

An ordinary meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Commitee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from London of 3rd instant left Aden at 5 a.m. on the 14th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 18th instant.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

There will be an extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Residents' Association to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. in Sheth Velji's compound to consider the resignations of President and Vice-President of the Association, and to alter some rules of the Association.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with Mails from London of 10th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 12th instant.

The B. I. s.s. "Margha" which left London on the 26th ultimo left Suez on the 12th instant via Port Sudan.

ORIENTAL G. S. L. ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

The amount of New Life Assurance Business written by the Oriental G. S. Life Assurance Co., last year was:—

17,371 Policies assuring Rs. 3,91,39,612.

The corresponding figures for the two preceding years were: 1924 10,260 Policies assuring Rs. 2,37,34,125. 1925 13,545 Policies assuring Rs. 2,96,44,700.

MUNICIPAL WIRELESS CONCERT.

A wireless concert of English and Indian music arranged by the Bombay Municipality will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Tuesday (15th inst.) from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. and can be listened to in the Malabar Hill Reservior where it will be reproduced on the Municipality's Public Hall Amplifier.

A LECTURE ON MUSEUMS.

A lecture with the help of magic lanter on the "services of Museums to the public and the schools" will be delivered by Mr. S. H. Prater, C.M.Z.S. Curator Bombay Natural History Society, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to the teachers and the staff of the Schools Committee, at the Bombay Sanitary Institute Hall, Princess Street, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Chairman of the Standing Committee, will preside.

HOCKEY.

AGA KHAN TOURNEY

BOMBAY GYM. AND B.B.R.A. WIN.

In the first match on Monday, the B.B. R.A. disposed of the Instituto Luso-Indiano by four goals to nil. It was a one-sided game with the gunners generally on the offensive. D. Lynn opened the score and added a second goal before the interval. On resumption Lilley scored the third and C. Kelly made the number up four.

B. B. R. A. ..... 4 goals.
Instituto Luso Indiano .... Nil.

SCHOOL-BOYS' GOOD SHOW.

Althoug defeated by a substantial margin by the Bombay Gymkhana the Barnes High School team from Deolali put up a splendid show in the second match. The first half was unproductive. The schoolboys were the first to score, Fairman netting in the second half, but Brelt, Hopkins and Kerr scored successive goals to give the Gymkhana comfortable victory.

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 3 goals.
Barnes High School ..... 1 goal.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4.15. "The Times of India" vs. St. Andrews.

5.30. Sultania Pioneers, Bhopal vs. Police.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

DISCUSSION IN MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Mnicipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner stating that he had invited tenders by public advertisement for the right of skinning dead animals at Deovar during the year 1927-28 and he had received the following tenders:—viz:—(1) Messrs. Ahmed Abdulla and Co. Rs. 27,100/, Mr. Abdul Karim Fakir Mohmed Rs. 23,400/, Mr. Goolam Mohmed Shah Mohmed Rs. 21,000/ and Mr. Oomer H. Oosman Abba Rs. 19,000/ The Commissioner recommended to accept the tender of Messrs. Ahmed Abdulla and Co. as it was the highest.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved to accept the tender of Messrs. Ahmed Abdulla and Co. as recommended by the Commissioner.

Mr. D. G. Khairaz said that the rates offered by the contractors were very unsatisfactory and he was told by some contractors that if fresh tenders were invited the Municipal Corporation would get at least Rs. 35,000/. He therefore moved an amendment that fresh tenders be invited.

Dr. R. M. Mistry moved another amendment that the matter be referred to the Standing Committee.

The question being put to he vote, the amendments were negatived and the original proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation then considered the first report of the Drainage Committee regarding the arrangement to be made for looking after the work of the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, after the 31st March 1927.

The Commissioner in his letter said:—In the vacancy to be caused by Mr. Maughan's retirement, I propose that the present Acting Deputy Executive Engineer, Mr. D. D. Daruwalla, may be confirmed as Deputy Executive Engineer upto 31st March 1927, that is upto the date of termination of the period of extension granted to him. Mr. Daruwalla has acted as Deputy Executive Engineer off and on for nearly six years and for the last two years has been continuously acting in the appointment.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee was surprised that this proposal to extend the services of Mr. Daruwalla was brought before the Corporation. The Municipal Act required that the commissioner should recommend the appointment. In this case no such recommendation was made. Secondly Mr. Daruwalla also did not want the post as he was going to retire at the end of this month. He then wanted to know as to who wanted the services of Mr. Darnwalla. Mr. Tairsee thought therefore the house in a proper and constitutional manner and insisted that the Commissioner's recommendation which was absolutely necessary should be forth coming.

At this stage further discussion was adjourned as the Councillors had to go to witness the opening ceremony of the Gilder Market by the Governor.

AT THE EXCELSIOR

CHEFALO, PALERMOAND THE MIDGETS

For the past several days the Midgets in conjunction with the magicians Chefalo and Palermo have been attracting good houses at the Excelsior.

Last night's programme varied somewhat from the first and the change was for the better. Chefalo and Palermo were as mysterious as ever and their clever tricks and illusions still leave us puzzled. The tit bit of the show is the Midgets. Mr. Wally Rolle that entertaining little master of ceremonies, is as clever a musician as has been our lot to listen to, and his selections from William Tell stirred the crowd to demand for more, and then his Granada March was as good as his first effort. In Mr. Willy Blazil we have a versatile singer with the pucca stage temperament and the fact that he succeeds in amusing an audience in a tongue foreign to his, only adds the greater to his merit. The charming little Miss Mellitta Wrona has a voice as sweet as her smile and this goes well with pretty little ukelele songs. Then we have that wonderful little man, Mr. Willie Kostner, who can stand better on his hands and heads than bigger jokers can stand on their feet, while Miss Emma Koster does impossible stunts on the stretched wire. The parade of the Wooden Soldiers was a fitting end to their part of the programme. The third and final part consisted of more mysteries by Palermo the show ending at a respectable hour.

ATTEMPT AT CHEATING BANK.

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST YOUTH.

Nassurwanji Cooverjee Mistri, a young Parsi was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalwala, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday and was remanded to Police custody till Tuesday (to-day) pending inquiries in the case against him.

It was alleged by the police that on Saturday one G. M. Lakhani of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahimand Sons of Wandby Road called at the Bank of India with a postdated cheque for Rs. 5000 and wanted to cash it. The cheque was drawn by one N.C. Mistry who it was found had no account with the Bank. The Bank authorities therefore, detained Lakhni and intimated the matter to the police. On arrival of the police, Lakhni took them to Mistry. On being searched, two cheques were found with Mistry, and further inquiries showed that they were from the book belonging to Mr. J. D. Sukhia a High Court Pleader having his office at Lamington Road. It appeared that the accused had visited the pleader's office in the latter's absence. The cheque which was issued by Mistry was one of those stolen and the writings on it corresponded with those of Mistri. He was therefore arrested and was remanded to police custody pending completion of police inquiries.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

The following are extracts from the report of the Managing Committee, for the year ended the 31st December, 1926, to be submitted by the annual meeting which comes off to-day (Tuesday):—

The total number of books issued to members during the year was 37,000 and periodicals 52,000. The best thanks of the Managing Committee are due to those ladies and gentlemen constituting the Book Sub-Committee.

Two Life Members Sir Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw and Mr. Saul S. Gourgey and 111 quarterly members were added to the roll of the Institute during the year. The members now total: Life Members 64, Quarterly Members 360.

The Managing Committee are glad to observe that the income of the Institute exceeded the outgoings by about Rs. 3,000 although the expenditure on the purchase of new books has been comparatively liberal and a sum of Rs. 1,670 was spent on oil painting the building and effecting necessary repairs.

Rigid economy has been exercised without efficiency being impaired.

UNIVERSITY BY, ELECTION

MR. MUNSHI REPUDIATES ALLEGED COMMUNAL BIAS

At the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. K. M. Munshi addressed the voters of his constituency, last night. In the course of his speech he said: "I do not intend after the usual fashion of election addresses to talk about national questions with delightful vagueness and leave you under a happy impression that Swaraj will dawn the day your votes return me to the Council. My purpose to-night is to tell you the principal objects with which I am seeking this election.

But before I do so strongly repudiate the communal bias which has been attributed to me and I warn the voters against accepting scrappy reports published in the papers. In some quarters, and particularly in the Deccan attempts are being made to make a capital out of an incomplete report of my Ahmedabad address. What I stated in Ahmedabad was that the outlook of Gujarat so far as education was concerned was towards vocational training and not towards the accepted form of liberal education. In advocating technological education for the whole Presidency I there stated that, in this respect the outlook of Gujarat which was towards vocational education should have a voice in the education of the Presidency. In public life and the University I have never based my claims on any parochial interest."

GILDER TANK MUNICIPAL MARKET.

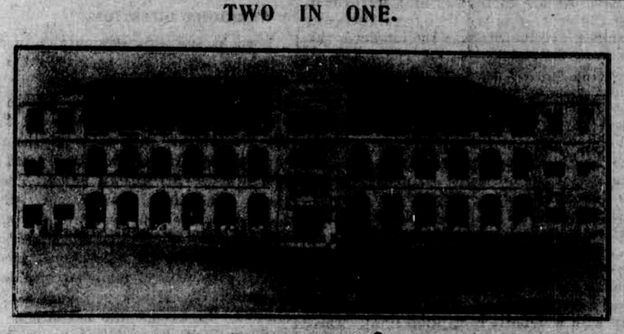
OPENED BY GOVERNOR

The new municipal market at the Gilder Tank near Lamington Road was formally laid open by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay in the presence of a large gathering on Monday evening.

The building of the market which is a two-storied one is situated on a vast plot before the Lamington and New Foras Roads. On the ground and the first floors are stalls for the market and they number 163, all of them being for vegetable. The second floor is occupied by municipal school and the large compound on the Lamington Road side is reserved for recreation games and gymnasium for the school boys. The building has been erected at an expense of Rs. 6,25,000 under the supervision of Mr. James Mackison and Khan Saheb H. C. Pastakia, Engineers of the Architectural Department of the Bombay Municipality.

On arrival His Excellency was received by Mr. R. M. Chinoy, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and other members who were present. His Excellency was shown round the stalls in the market and the halls of the school

TWO IN ONE.



Gilder Tank Market, opened by Sir Leslie Wilson yesterday. A part of the building is also to be used for a Municipal School.

"HIGH-HANDED AND UNGENEROUS ATTITUDE"

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES ON RLY POLICE OFFICIAL

A case which has aroused considerable interest in legal circles owing to the high-handed conduct of a railway Sub-Inspector Mr. Nadkarni of the G.I.P. Railway, was disposed of by Mr. Junglewalla, the Sixth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Police Court.

The complainant on the 26th November last, missed one of his bullocks from Wadi Bunder yard and informed the police, that the bullock was seen yoked to the cart of the 1st accused and which was being driven by his own master who was accused No. 2. When the two accused were arrested the complainant informed Inspector Joshi that he did not wish to charge the 2nd accused. The information was accordingly supplied to Sub-Inspector Nadkarni who was in charge of the case.

His Worship in the course of a lengthy judgments reviewed the facts of the case and acquitted the accused. Strictures of a severe nature were passed on the conduct of Sub-Inspector Nadkarni for charging the accused, though the complainant had expressed his desire that they should not be charged and for allowing the accused to remain in custody after a bail order had been made. The attitude of Mr. Nadkarni both towards the Court and to the pleaders in the case was high-handed and ungenerous. His Worship ordered that a copy of his judgment should be furnished to the Inspector-General of Police for such departmental action as he chose to take against Sub-Inspector Nadkarni.

TENDERING FORGED NOTE AT RACE COURSE.

The authorities at the Agripada police station are investigating a case of interest in which a forged note was tendered at the Tote of the 2nd Enclosure at the Mahalaxmi race course on the 9th instant. Sergeant Lewis told His Worship Mr. Junglewala, the 6th Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon police court, that on the day in question the accused Hussein Hasham slipped in a forged note for Rs. 5 along with two genuine Government currency notes also of Rs. 5 each at the tote to buy tickets on a horse. The clerk at the Pay-in Tote noticed the forged note and gave alarm with the result that the accused was arrested. The police requested time to complete their inquiries. His Worship granted the application and ordered the accused to furnish bail in the sum of Rs. 200 in cash and a surety of the like amount.

MR JINNAH AND THE NATIONALISTS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Your readers will remember that a few weeks ago, Mr. M. C. Chhagla, Mr. Jinnah's lieutenant, started an agitation against Mr. Jayakar in Bombay, which was only too willingly taken up by the "Indian National Herald" condemning him for not having joined, what Mr. Chhagla called Mr. Jinnah's Party. While this agitation was raging in Bombay, every one in New Delhi knew what this Party was, and of whom it was made up, and what tie existed between its so-called leader, Mr. Jinnah, its Deputy Leader, Sir Purushottam Thakordas, and the other members of the Party. I saw Mr. Jayakar in this connection, asking him whether he intended to reply to Mr. Chhagla's attack. But he said that he did not wish to do so, because events would soon disclose to the public, more convincingly than his criticisms what this Party lead by Mr. Jinnah was. Since then the public had the opportunity of witnessing the spectacle as to how this alleged party of Mr. Jinnah, consisting entirely of Mahomedans excepting two persons, Sir Purshutamdas Thakordas and Mr. Sarwottam Rao from Canara, has been behaving. On the Steel Protection Bill, nearly all the members of this Party voted for British preference, excepting Sir Purushottamdas Thakordas who remained neutral. But yesterday's voting on the Ratio Bill discloses a sadder spectacle. The public will find on scanning the names in the division, that every one of Mr. Jinnah's Party excepting Sir Purushottamdas Thakordas and himself voted for 18 pence ratio, including its Chief Whip, Mr. Sarwottam Rao. This becomes more significant in the light of a powerful appeal made by Mr. Jinnah in his speech towards the close of the debate, warning the elected members that the issue was very grave and asking them to put the interests of the country above all other considerations.

We all expected that this appeal would not fall on deaf ears, at least with reference to the followers who constituted Mr. Jinnah's so-called party, and for joining whom Mr. Jayakar was pilloried by Mr. Chhagla. What has Mr. Chhagla got to say now about this so-called party of Mr. Jinnah, the majority of which, on the most vital question like the 16 pence ratio, voted solidly for Government, ignoring the appeals of the Leader and Deputy-Leader and leaving them severely alone at a most critical time? Every one knows in Delhi, that this so-called party of Mr. Jinnah is a great hoax; and that it has no existence except in news-paper columns and that on all important occasions, it disintegrates, each member either being free to vote as he likes, the Muhommedan element always voting with Government, thereby strengthening bureaucratic hold on the country. It is a surprise that Mr. Chhagla without knowing the facts or troubling to know them, should have rushed to move a resolution which practically amounted to a vote of censure on Mr. Jayakar. He has been, of course, immortalized by a paper which is always on the look out to pick up any incident against Mr. Jayakar. But let the public know in its true nature, what this Party is which Mr. Chhagla made famous by his activities in Bombay.

The public will be glad to know that the Party which Mr. Jayakar joined, and which has been progressing most favourably, consists of such men as Lala Lajpat Rai, Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Kelkar, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, Mr. Aney, Dr. Moonje, Pt. Hirday Nath Kunzru, Rajsahib Har Bilas Sarda, Mr. Neogi, Lala Rang Bihari Lal and many others earnest workers. Mr. Chhagla cannot dismiss this Party as made up of Hindu communalists, for there are some men in it, of whom any party would be proud, and who have nothing to do with the Hindu Maha Sabha or any of its incidental activities.

In conclusion, let me draw the attention of the public to the fact that the Nationalist Party consists of 21 members, of whom Mr. Munshi Ishwar Saran is in England and Seth Jamnadas has been lying ill. The remaining 19 members, all voted solidly for the 16 pence ratio. It will not be perhaps out of place to mention here, the important circumstance that the chief reason why the Nationalist Party could not agree to merge themselves with Mr. Jinnah's friends was that Mr. Jinnah insisted on their agreeing to the continuance of Mohammedan special electorates for such time in future, as the Muhommedans desired. After long consideration, the Nationalist Party, and I understand also the Congress Party, could not agree to this stipulation, without the satisfaction of which Mr. Jinnah was not prepared to join either of the two parties. This will account for the circumstance why Mr. Jinnah is standing aloof. Let us hope that this defection of his friends at such a critical time will be an eye-opener to Mr. Jinnah, and that he will give up all attempts to lead a Party of this character and join the Nationalist Party. So far as one can judge, there is no difference in their programme, excepting on one point so strenuously insisted on by Mr. Jinnah, namely, the continuance of special electorates for Muhommedans. Yesterday's vote makes more clear than ever what harm is being done to India by special electorates, and how these special electorates are likely to send into the Legislative Assembly men who on all important occasions, even when they are in no way concerned with Muhommedan interests, will vote with Government and thereby strengthen bureaucratic rule over this country.—Yours, etc.

VISITORS GALLERY.

New Delhi, Mar. 9.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	March 14.
Previous Closing Rate	13.97
To-day's Opening Rate	13.94
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	13.77
Difference	—.20

LIVERPOOL.

	March 14.
Previous Closing Rate	7.44
To-day's Opening Rate	7.45
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	7.44
Difference	unchanged.

Broach, April/May expected to open 291 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Mar. 14.
Silver Ready	25 3 0
Difference	0 4 0
	Lower.
Silver Forward	25 1 0
Difference	0 3 0
	Lower.

Tone of market. India sold.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE ANNUAL GATHERING

A YEAR OF BRILLIANT RECORD

The annual social gathering of the Davar's College of Commerce was held at the Cowasji Jehangir public hall on Monday evening with Sir Reginald Spence in te chair. The proceedings opened with songs and exhibition of physical culture and other interesting programmes. Mr. Davar, Principal of the College then introduced Sir Reginald in suitable words and proposed him to take the chair. The report for the year 1925-26 was then read by Mr. Davar.

The year under review has proved most fruitful inas,much as, some of the best successes were obtained by our students during this year which have added one or two records to those hitherto obtained by us. In the Incorporated Secretaries Examination of London for company secretaries our student viz., Mr. Sharangapani stood 5th in the order of merit in the Associates' Examination in England and 1st in India. In the Government Diploma in the Accountancy for Auditors qualifications Mr. M. L. D'Sonza another student stood 1st in Honours in All-India among over 380 candidates.

Fifteen "Distinction" or "Honours" Certificates in Senior group were secured and in all seventy-two Senior certificates were obtained in the London Chamber of Commerce Certificate examination.

ADDITIONAL DIPLOMA COURSE.

A scheme for additional Diploma Course has been inaugurated by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the announcement of which appears in this morning's papers, under which the Chamber proposes to hold examination beginning from October, this year for its Diploma in Commerce, which is entitled "D.Com.M.C."

Sir Reginald was then requested to distribute prizes to the successful students in examinations as well as to the winners in sports. After distributing the prizes the chairman made a few remarks regarding the progress of the College and the value of Commercial education. A vote of thanks to the chairman and an interesting farce by the Colle students brought the proceedings to a close.

NATIONAL NEWSPAPERS (INDIA) LTD.

STATUTORY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

A Statutory meeting of the National Newspapers (India) Company, Limited, was held on Monday at 5-30 p.m. in the Company's registered office, 21, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, in the absence of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. B. G. Horniman presiding. The chairman at the outset referred to the sad and sudden death of Mr. Umar Sobani, a Director of the Company and moved a resolution deploring the loss of Mr. Umar Sobani.

The secretary of the company then read the report.

The report showed capital receipts at Rs. 1,15,955 and capital payments at Rs. Rs. 55,739. Other receipts showed Rs. 79,794 and other payments Rs. 1,22,174. The balance is shown at Rs. 17,846.

The chairman explained that it was only a Statutory Report showing statements of receipts and expenditure as required under the Indian Companies Act and should not be construed as a balance sheet.

Mr. V. A. Desai moved adoption of the report which was seconded by Mr. Pothan Joseph and was carried unanimously.

Auditors for the ensuing year were then appointed and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

PROF. KALE IN SIND.

Professor V. G. Kale who is contesting the University seat in the Bombay Council vacated by Dr. Paranjpye, completed his election tour of the Karnatak and has now proceeded to Karachi, Hyderabad, Sind.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1927.

LAND REVENUE IN BOMBAY.

The report of the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to consider the question of bringing the process of revision of land revenue assessment under closer regulation by statute is an extremely disappointing document. There are various minutes of dissent, some of which are fantastic whilst others are reactionary. The body of the report deals briefly with the history of land revenue settlement, the principles which guided the settlement officers and it describes succinctly the existing organisation for land revenue assessment in the Presidency. The importance of land revenue administration can hardly be exaggerated and when we remember that 73 per cent. of the population of India lives directly or indirectly on agriculture we realize the fact that the prosperity of agriculturists depends upon a proper scheme of assessment. It is believed that the burden of the land revenue assessment is too heavy and that it is one of the most important causes of the poverty and indebtedness of the agriculturists. It is maintained that the fundamental principles underlying the land revenue assessment are wrong and that they are applied on wrong assumptions to the detriment of the people. Till the Reform Act land revenue administration was outside the supervision and control of the legislature, but the Joint Select Committee pointed out the necessity of bringing land revenue under statutory control, and the present report is meant to suggest lines to place land revenue administration on a statutory and scientific basis. The Agricultural Commission is debarred from considering the principles of land revenue administration. One fails to understand how Indian agriculture can at all be improved and how the economic conditions of the peasantry can at all be ameliorated without reconsidering not only the methods of land revenue assessment but also the very principles underlying the assessment.

The Joint Committee recommended that legislative provision should be made for the following matters: (1) the main principles by which land revenue is determined; (2) the method of valuation; (3) the pitch of assessment; (4) the periods of revision; and (5) the graduation of enhancement. The first and the third items are the most important. The Bombay Land Revenue Code provides for all these matters. The cardinal principle of land revenue assessment is that land revenue is a first charge on the produce of the soil. The Government call themselves the landlord and they claim land revenue not as a tax but as a rent. The moot question is whether land revenue is of the nature of a rent or of a tax. Hitherto the Government have acted on the assumption that it is rent, but in pushing the theory of rent to its logical conclusion it is extremely difficult to justify the existing assessment. Rent is admittedly the last charge on the produce of the soil, whilst land revenue is the first charge and as such it is of the nature of a tax because though in theory it is supposed to be voluntary in view of our economic conditions, in view of the fact that the agriculturists have no alternative means of livelihood, in actual practice it operates as a compulsory contribution by them to the Government irrespective of whether they have ability to pay or not. It is curious that in considering the pitch of enhancement, the Government claim to appropriate the economic rent, whilst in collection they make land revenue the first charge on the produce of the soil. In short, the Government look upon land revenue as a tax for collection and as a rent for enhancement. On this fundamental question the recommendation of the majority of the Committee is reactionary. They have recommended that Section 107 of the Land Revenue Code be amended as follows: "In revising the assessments of land revenue regard shall be had to the profits of cultivation. The Settlement Officer shall take into account the following factors:—the state of communications during the previous settlement, the proximity of markets, the trend of prices, the general economic conditions and history of the tract, the results of crop experiments, and rental value. In order to ascertain the rental value the real rents paid in open competition by tenants to landlords during five years immediately preceding the revision settlement excluding years of abnormal prices shall be taken into consideration." The principles laid down in this recommendation is unjust, uneconomic and arbitrary. The very test of assessing land revenue is wrong. At present land revenue is assessed on the amount produced from a particular area irrespective of the ability of the person who produces to pay the assessment. It is an impost on production and not on a person. This is wrong. The real criterion ought to be the ability of the agriculturist to pay. Unless this test is accepted the whole system will operate to the detriment of the peasantry. We want the legislature to appreciate the fact and recast the system in the light of this test. We are told that regard is to be had to the "profits of cultivation." What are the profits of cultivation? According to the Committee the profits of cultivators are to be measured by deducting the cost of production from the gross produce. If the State is the landlord, this test may be justified in one sense, but the State is not the landlord in the sense in which it is asserted to be. Strictly speaking, the net profits should be arrived at after deducting not only the cost of cultivation but also the cost of maintaining the family during the whole year because the rate of assessment should be based on the ability of the cultivator to pay. In view of the fact that we have no alternative means of livelihood, we should not recognise the basis of production for assessment. Land revenue should be looked upon only as a tax and it ought to be placed on the same footing as the income-tax with a definite exemption limit. There is no reason why incomes from agriculture upto a particular limit should not be entirely exempted from the payment of land revenue. There is greater reason why such incomes should be exempted. Because the agriculturists are in need of capital and whatever capital they can spare from such exemption will be available for the improvement of agriculture. We fully realize the fact that the adoption of this principle will deprive the Government of Bombay of a very substantial source of revenue and it is almost impossible to make good the deficit which may result from this policy. We may keep the exemption limit lower than that which is fixed for income tax in order to avoid serious disturbances in our finance but this should be done.

The Committee recommends that five years' rent should be taken into consideration to fix the net profits. Firstly, in this Presidency we have not many tenants. Mr. Anderson says: "Half of the land in the Presidency and nearly all the land in Sind is cultivated by tenants." This may be true, but we have no accurate records of the rents, so the basis suggested by the Committee is extremely vague and unreliable. Again, the rents paid by the tenants are misleading, because in the absence of other means of livelihood they have no alternative but to cultivate the land even if it does not pay them to do so or to face starvation. It may be stated that a good deal of land in this Presidency is cultivated not because it pays the cultivators to do so but because they have no other alternative hence they cultivate even at a loss by incurring debt. This phenomenon accounts for the large amount of agrarian indebtedness. The Committee have by a majority recommended that the assessment should not exceed 25 per cent. of the profits of cultivation i.e. gross profits less all expenses incurred in deriving those profits. This recommendation is an improvement on the existing basis, but it is also misleading. The real test should not be a particular percentage of the profits of cultivation but the degree of ability of the cultivator to pay. At present the limit of enhancement of land revenue at the time of revisional settlement is 100 per cent. for an individual holding, 60 per cent. for a single village and 33 per cent. for a taluka. The Committee by a majority recommend that the limit of enhancement be fixed by statute at an all round rate of 25 per cent. making no distinction between groups, villages or holdings. This recommendation is undoubtedly a step in the right direction and is a distinct and definite improvement on the existing practice. In the light of the criterion we have suggested —ability of the cultivator to pay with an exemption from payment up to a definite income—this recommendation loses much of its practical importance. Hitherto land revenue administration was conducted by executive orders. Now the Committee recommends that a standing advisory committee should be appointed. This is the soundest recommendation and we are entirely in favour of establishing at once such a Committee. "In their opinion there should be a statutory provision that all proposals for revision settlement should be placed before a standing advisory committee consisting of six members of the Legislative Council, elected by that body itself." We are glad to note that the Committee has recognised the necessity of bringing the whole of the land revenue administration under the control of the Legislature. In the opinion of the Committee "it is essential that in a matter so vitally affecting the whole of the agricultural population of this Presidency, the ultimate voice in the matter of the enhancement of assessment should rest with the Legislative Council." We entirely agree. We urge upon the members of the Legislative Council to introduce a bill amending the Bombay Land Revenue Code on the lines we have suggested. It will be maintained that the acceptance of the principle of 'ability to pay' will involve the Government in financial embarrassment. This is true, but whatever may be lost by exempting small incomes will be mostly made good from greater yield on high agricultural incomes. Again improvement in the material conditions of the people will increase their general taxable capacity and the Government will get more revenue from other sources. We must act boldly and promptly if we want to improve the material conditions of our agriculturists.

ORGANISE LABOUR.

We are gratified to see that the annual session of the All-India Trade Union Congress which had to be postponed at Calcutta on account of acute internal differences was finally held at Delhi on Saturday and Sunday last, and that Mr. Saklatvala had the unique opportunity of getting in touch with the forces of organised Labour in the country. We cannot but admit that the meeting of the Congress unfortunately synchronised with one of the worst defeats that Labour has sustained in recent years. For, the workmen's strike on the B. N. Railway was called off by the leaders on the very eve of the Conference, even though, as the President frankly admitted, "the terms offered by the Agent were not at all satisfactory". Again, the fact that the Railway strikers—like the textile labourers of Bombay about a year and a half ago—were supported more by the funds sent by the foreign labour organisations than by money raised in our country bears woeful testimony to the weakness of the Labour movement in the country. The question, therefore, that must arise in the mind of every reader of the proceedings of the Delhi Conference, will be whether it has materially helped to build up the strength of the movement and to intensify the interest of the general public in its tremendous protentialities of its future. It is yet too early to answer the query, but we have no hesitation in saying that the movement would certainly enter on a new stage of its development if the leaders were inspired by something of the rich idealism that pervaded Mr. Saklatvala's speech and if even some of the valuable suggestions embodied in the President's speech and the resolutions of the Congress were carried out.

We cannot attach too great an importance or urgency to the very significant hints conveyed by Rao Sahib Chandrika Prasad on the organisation of the agricultural workers of the country. As he very rightly pointed out:—

"To-day a small fraction of persons engaged in industry, transport and mines was only organised, while the agriculturists were totally unorganised. Government was taking land revenue and Government servants were taking their illegal tolls. Money lenders and speculators were buying the farmers' produce at low rates and selling it to consumers at market rates. These left the agriculturists, in a state of chronic poverty. Had the agriculturists in India more properly organised unions, they could jointly sell their produce under intelligent joint management as was done in Denmark."

It must now be candidly acknowledged that the Indian National Congress cannot be a real peasant's movement so long as it is hampered by its meticulous restrictions about the use of khadar. Nor can the beneficent activity of the Spinners' Association be trusted to generate that spirit of militant self-reliance and that desire of all-round economic progress, which are the very backbone of all Labour movements. What we, therefore, want, is the organisation of peasants' punchayats on strictly economic lines and the adaptation of the Co-operative movement to the needs of the people. We are never tired of repeating that agriculturists, including mere land labourers, form the large majority of our population. Will then the Trade Union Congress and its esteemed workers earnestly address themselves to the task and frame a practical scheme for drawing the energy and enthusiasm of our youth in this most fertile direction?

Turning to other classes of labourers, the President did well to draw special attention to the condition of Railway workers who were still not so well organised as the employees of the Post and the Telegraph departments. "The Indian Railway Act," he said, "was to be revised and they should particularly urge that provisions for the constitution of Central Wages Board and National Wages Board for settling disputes concerning wages and conditions of service and for making it obligatory on railway administrations to establish Councils on lines of English Railway Act should be embodied in the contemplated Railway Bill." These reforms, wee need hardly state, are now rendered quite imperative in view of the scandalous treatment being meted out by the Agents of the B.N.R. and B.B. & C.I. Railway Companies to their employees with a view to break the strengths of their Unions. The Conference has also admirably crystallized the demands of all the workers engaged not only in factories and mines but also in tea, coffee and rubber plantations which generally remain secluded from the eyes of the public. But all this would be as nothing if it were not followed up by persistent agitaton and sterling action. Will then the Labour workers of the country now devote themselves more thoroughly to the cause they have made their own and help to make even of a tithe of these resolutions a signal success?

THE MUSLIM DEMANDS.

NEITHER UNREASONABLE NOR EXCESSIVE.

(BY M. C. CHAGLA.)

The impending announcement of the Statutory Commission has created a tense atmosphere of expectancy in this country and all minds have been set thinking as to what are the constitutional demands that a united India should jointly put forward. Obviously this presupposes a united India—the two great communities agreed upon a common line of action. But the true state of affairs is sadly different from this happy presupposition. The Mussalmans are insisting upon the recognition of their communal rights and guarantees while the Hindus are reluctant to recognize, if not altogether hostile to them. The fate of the Swaraj resolution in the Assembly eloquently and forcefully indicates the rift in the lute. The defeat of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment in favour of Ish. 4d. also testifies to the growing distrust of the Mussalmans for their Hindu brethren and to the tendency of their throwing themselves into the ever-open arms of the bureaucracy.

A STRAIGHT QUESTION.

I might say this straightway, not in a spirit of intimidation nor with a view to extort unjust demands from my Hindu friends. The Hindus have got to make up their minds whether they want to have the Mussalmans with them in the national struggle or whether they want to bring about an unholy alliance between them and the Government. Even a small minority can frustrate the national ambitions of a country, and the history of Ireland, with the role played by Ulster serves as a painful reminder of this fact. In India the Muslim question if it is allowed to assume the magnitude of a problem will be more helpless of solution, than the Ulster problem ever was. Ulster, after all, was a geographical factor which could be severed from the rest of Ireland. A Muslim Ulster would be India-wide, and would poison the national spring in every nook and corner of the country.

The danger is great and is growing every moment, and it entirely rests with my Hindu friends to avoid the catastrophe. For the sake of the greater good and the national solidarity they must show themselves magnaminous and even more generous than the justice of the case demands.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES UNAVOIDABLE.

What then are the Muslim demands? In the first place, Mussalmans insist on having communal representation in the Councils. I frankly confess that in demanding communal representation, we are admitting the absence of the national spirit in our country. But that, unfortunately, is so. The Mussalmans, as a minority, harbour feelings of distrust and suspicion for the Hindu majority and so long as these feelings continue to be entertained, communal representation must be accepted as a necessary evil of our public life. Even the Hindus are prepared to make this admission. But where they join issue with the Mussalmans is on the question of separate electorates. They justly complain that to divide citizens into water-tight compartments for the purposes of election is the very negation of democracy. In a hopeless minority in my own community, I have uttered the same cry in the wilderness. I have always maintained that the Mussalmans by insisting on separate electorates are doing a great deal of harm to their own cause, apart from the national cause. But in this embittered controversy the Hindus lose sight of an important political axiom. In a system of representative government, the electors have a right to send men to the Councils to represent those in whom they can repose trust and confidence. The Mussalmans, rightly or wrongly, maintain that they would have no confidence in those Mussalmans who would be returned to the Councils through a mixed electorate. Are the Hindus right in denying to the Mussalmans the right of selecting their own representatives and their own system of representation? The Hindus think that by refusing to concede separate electorates to the Mussalmans, they will put an end to the growing breach between the two communities. They would be committing the same mistake that Cadmus of

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Getting His Point.

The decision by the Council of the League of Nations to settle the thorny question of the continued occupation of the Saar area in a manner conformable to the point of view of the German Foreign Office will be much appreciated in Germany and the fact that the decision is in thorough agreement with the proposals of the Saar Governing Commission will make it difficult for the French Chauvinists to complain that the Government of M. Poincare has been continuously giving in to Germany in this matter of gradually weakening French control over the still occupied area. The Commission wanted a police force of 800 men to replace the existing French troops in the Saar and Dr. Stresemann, although he would have liked the number to be cut down by 300, gave in on this point on being assured that the troops would leave the occupied territory within three months. He has, in fact, cleverly got his point by this show of conciliation because he can now face the Reichstag, with its adversely critical Nationalist elements, with the argument that Germany would soon be free from the hateful burden of the occupation just as she was freed from the control of the Allied Military Mission by the end of January.

The Difference.

The summary cabled out by Reuter of Sir Atul Chatterji's speech at Hampstead on "India and the League of Nations" shows how guarded he was in his choice of phraseology when he informed his audience that India's position at the League was peculiar in that a distinction must be made "between the position of the Government of India and the people of British India and the Indian States." There certainly is a great difference, we would say a jarring and humuliating difference, from the point of view of the Indian people. Sir Atul as an official, as a representative of the Government of India in England, may not think it either politic or convenient to say so in explicit terms, but the difference is so galling that Indian India is anxious to know what good the League can precisely do for this country when an Englishman is always at the head of the delegation from India, and when in the selection of that delegation the representatives of the Indian people are not allowed to have a voice. At present the League means to us only a body for whose upkeep we pay far too heavy a contribution in proportion to the advantage we obtain from it.

A Gross Scandal.

We cannot too strongly recommend Mr. A. V. Thakkar's letter about the jobbery and corruption prevalent in the Bombay Municipality to the earnest and urgent attention of the City Fathers and the general public of Bombay. All tales of corruption are indeed calculated to disgrace the fair name of this city. But the authoritative evidence that Mr. Thakkar has placed once again before us is doubly shameful in that it constitutes a very grave wrong to the most oppressed and depressed classes of our community, namely, the untouchable 'dheds' and 'bhangis'—men as well as women. Lest the soft words uttered by the Municipal Commissioner at a recent debate on the question may lull even many vigilant members to sleepy silence, Mr. Thakkar has categorically challenged his statements and drawn a graphic picture of the inhuman conditions under which the halalkhors and sweepers are engaged by our enlightened Municipality.

A Matter For Enquiry.

Not only have the conditions not improved at all, they have actually become worse. Heavier bribes are now alleged to be extorted from a larger number of persons than before—from all persons seeking admission to these sanitary services, women actually coming for worse extortion than men. It would be difficult to single out any of the 13 classes enumerated by Mr. Thakkar for special comment. But the heavy bribe varying from Rs. 40 to about Rs. 180 extorted from starving Bhangis for giving them accommodation in Municipal chawls is most shocking in view of housing conditions in the city and the much-vaunted efforts of Government to improve them. This, in our opinion, is a matter that requires to be immediately inquired into and rectified. And we wonder indeed if any of the elected members who are so profuse in giving promises at elections will now at least make up their minds to go very carefully into this question and do something to improve the lot of the most down-trodden sections of our people.

Gurukul Jubilee.

The Gurukul of Kangri, Hardwar, will celebrate its Silver Jubilee this month from the 16th to the 21st. We understand that Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai and many other leaders from various parts of India will attend the celebration. This is but natural, for the Gurukul is truly a national institution. It is said to think that Swami Shraddhananda, the founder of the institution, is lost to it almost on the eve of the Jubilee. It should for that very reason be the special duty of the country to cherish the Gurukul as its own and support it through thick and thin even as its founder did. We trust that the Jubilee will be a great success. It is surely a landmark in the progress of national education in India.

INDIANISATION AT "TORTOISE'S PACE"

OFFICIAL HOLLOWNESS EXPOSED

MR. JINNAH'S PLEA FOR NATIONALISATION

"EIGHT-UNIT SCHEME IS SEGREGATION"

DELHI, March 14.
(From Our Special Representative.)

To-day is an example of those days, which to begin with threaten to be dull, but end in a sense of exhilaration and delight. All the real earnestness was concentrated on Mr. Kunzru's cut number 176 on the general military policy and expenditure of the Government. Mr. Kunzru was learned and laborious in his impeachment. Dr Moonje attempted to throw a flood of light, but somehow, he has reserved that illumination for a future day. When his turn came, Mr. Jayakar rose and made a frank and telling speech. It was full of grace and rhythm. More than this, it was a frank, thorough and uncompromising condemnation of the Government's callous policy. But really, the speech of the day was that of Mr. Jinnah. He made out an ample case for the popular demand, and without fear or favour, he showed up the Government's shiftings in this matter. He was merciless in his indictment.

ARMY AFFAIRS.

FULL-DRESS DEBATE IN ASSMBLY

DELHI, March 14.

The Legislative Assembly resumed to-day the consideration of demands for grants. Discussion on salt was brief, but a full-dress debate took place on army affairs on estimates for the Army Department.

Sir Charless Innes replying to Sarfraz Hussain Khan said that conventions and recommendations relating to seamen adopted by the International Labour Conference were being examined, and no decision had as yet been reached as to the action to be taken on them. The enquiry of the Tariff Board for investigation of the whole position of the match industry in India was likely to be a long one, and he was unable to say when the Boards report was likely to be received.

Sir Abdul Qaiyum put a question drawing attention to the present unsatisfactory condition of the road to Murree the summer headquarters of the northern army command, and the largest civil and military hill station in north Pujab, and asking whether Government proposed to improve the road for wheeled traffic. Mr. Howell replied that no proposals had as yet been submitted to Government.—A. P.

DEMAND FOR SALT PASSED.

About an hour and a half was spent in discussing the demand for salt and all three token cuts moved were negatived. Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar wanted to increase the consumption of salt by removing the tax, and also make India self-supporting by an increase in the production. Sr Biasil Blackett replied that the proposal to reduce the tax was not practical politics and as for the latter point Government had received the report of the special officer and if a 'prima facie' case was found to be established for an enquiry by the Tariff Board, the matter would be referred to the Board.

Sir Purushottamdas asked whether the special officer's report would be circulated to the members.

Sir Basil Blackett said if it was not of a confidential nature it would be circulated.

Mr. Nilkanta Das and Mr. B. Das spoke at length in favour of special international protection for the manufacture of salt on the Orissa Coast. Sir Basil Blackett deprecated the idea of internal customs lines but said that the whole question was already under examination. Raja Ghaznafar Ali expressed the grievances of miners of Khewra salt mines and spoke against the policy of land acquisition of the salt department at Khewra and wastage of cultivable land.

Sir Basil promised to go into question and consult Raja Ghaznafar Ali. The demand for Salt was then passed

ARMS FOR UNIVERSITY CORPS

The Assembly next discussed the Army deparement. Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru by a cut of Rs. 10,000 sought to register the protest that he recommendation of the auxiliary and territorial forces Committee were not given effect to, not even those which in the opinion of the committee could be carried out without delay.

Dr. Moonje quoted the recommendations of the committee showing that there was a distrust of Indians behind them. This was responsible for less expenditure on the territorial force and more on the auxiliary force.

Mr. Maeworth Young replied that the Government of India's views on the report went to the Secretary of State on the 24th June last and the decision of the Secretary of State had not reached Government (Cries: When will you get it? You will never get it). Arrangements could be made for the supply of service rifles if the university could make adequate arrangements for their safe custody. The House need not be unnecessarily impatient in giving effect to the important recommendations of the Committee. He assured the House that there was no question of distrust of Indians. The motion was carried by 63 against 44. The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

DEBATE ON MILITARY EXPENDITURE

When the Assembly met after lunch Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru raised an important debate on the general policy of the military expenditure and the slow process of Indianisation. He affirmed that the Indian army was being maintained at a high size for Imperial Service in other parts of the globe. In support of this contention, the Pandit quoted from the introduction by Lord Cousins to the book writen on the "Indian Corps in France" by Lord Birkenhead and Col. Mearsweather.

Proceeding the Pandit complained that the recommendations passed by the Assembly with the concurrence of the Government on the Esher Committee's report had not been given effect to. He asked whether the Assembly's object in laying down conditions which should govern the size of the Indian Army had been fully accepted by His Majesty's Government. As regards the reserves, the Assembly's object was that India should have a short service system followed by service in reserve. The Incheape Committed had pointed out that a peace establishment battalion should be gradually placed on the cadre basis which must be ultimately 20 per cent. below the war establishment. Mr. Burdon had assured the Assembly in July, 1923, that the system of reserve had been accepted by His Majesty's Government and was being given effect to. Why then had t not been given effect to? Perhaps the ystem had been for a short period in England itself. He wanted to have from the Commander-in-Chief (who was present in the Assembly) replies on all these points.

CAPITATION CHARGES.

Proceeding Pandit Kunzru referred to Mr. Burdon's reply on the previous occasion that no stone would be left unturned in arriving at a satisfactory settlement on the question of capitation charges. He asked whether a satisfactory settlement had been arrived at at all. Two committees under the chairmanship of the Commander-in-Chief had enquired into the question of Indianisation of the Army, but their reports never saw the light of day. The British Press had, however, announced that these reports favoured substantial increase in the appointment, "Do not deny self-government to India Indians were not getting admission in the artillery, air force, the engineering corps and in the tank corps. The eight-unit scheme was one for the segregation of Indians. As Mr. Montagu had said during the passage of the Government of India Bill in Parliament, "Do not deny self-government to Indi because she is unable to defend herself, and then deny her opportunities of being able to defend herself." This had been the policy of the British Government. Pandit Kunzru said "th edefence of India by Indians is more important than the question of constutional reform." (Cheers).

GOVT'S. HOLLOWNESS EXPOSED

Mr. Jinnah who too had given notice of a cut to raise the question of the military policy and programme voiced the non-official case at some length. Speaking for about 40 minutes, he contended that the Sommander-in-Chief's statement that not a single man and not a single rupee could be taken off the present military strength and estimates was most barren and disappointing. Where was the policy and programme which Government had drawn up to meet the wishes of the House expressed year after year? Mr. Jinnah had no doubt that India could never be saved the present horrible burden of military defence until the organisation was changed and the army was nationalised. "The organisation of our army," he said "is still that of the East India Company. It is to continue as British Garrison, an imperial force. When is this to be changed? If your standing army is annihilated what is your remedy?"

Mr. Burden, the late Army Secretary, had admitted that the territorial force as a second line of defence was of vital importance but what had Government done? It appointed the Shea Committee and was so incompetent that it could not come to a decision on it for 18 months, though it was known to have taken action on the Royal Commission's reports within a few weeks. Let Government recognise that not only would there be no economy without nationalising the army but they must give up the old exploded system of depending on the standing army alone. The speaker's recent visit to America as a member of the Indian Sandhurst Committee had shown him that the United States of America had realised its mistake and though it had a standing army of 125,000 men, it could within 2 months up into the field an army of a million. Unless therefore the fundamental policy of army organisation changed in India, they would neither be able to defend India's hearth and homes nor reduce the military burden on the people. Govern-

(Continued on page 10)

CHINESE NAVY GOES OVER?

A WIN FOR NATIONALIST CAUSE.

MORE DEFECTIONS FROM PEKING

LONDON, Mar. 14.

According to official telegrams from China received in London, it is reported that the Chinese naval force of three cruisers and nine smaller ships lying off Blockhouse Island near Shanghai has joined the Cantonese; but the report has not yet been confirmed.—Reuter.

CHINESE ATTEMPT TO ENTER SHANGHAI

BRITISH INFANTRY BROUGHT TO SCENE

RUGBY, Mar. 13.

Newspapers report that British troops yesterday refused to permit a body of Shantung troops to enter the International Settlement at Shanghai. The Chinese were first stopped by British sentries but on the attempt being renewed, a party of British infantry were sent to the scene and the Chinese retired peacefully. Possibly the episode was the result of a misunderstanding since it has been clearly stated by the settlement authorities that armed Chinese troops are not to be permitted in the settlement and that complete neutrality between contending Chinese forces is and will be maintained.—B. O. W.

KUOMINTANG EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

"REDS" STILL IN MAJORITY

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Hankow.—While symptoms of dissension continue to manifest themselves, as for example in breaking up of a labour meeting, yesterday, by uniformed and armed students owing to resentment at its anti-Chang-Kaisek attitude, the fact that the Reds are still in majority in the Central Executive Council of the Kuomintang is shown by several pro-Communist resolutions passed by the Council yesterday urging a safeguarding policy of alliance with Russia and with the Communists, and emphasising the necessity of correcting "feudal ideas" in individuals which is obviously aimed at Chang Kai-sek.—Reuter.

ALLEGED LAWLESSNESS OF SHANTUNG TROOPS

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Shanghai.—Considerable indignation prevails in the Chinese city owing to lawlessness of Shantung troops, and Chinese shopkeepers are seized with panic. Armed soldiers have looted a dozen shops, and many merchants are afraid to open their doors. Large sums of money have been demanded at the point of pistol, and police have been powerless to interfere. These tactics are doing much to swing over Chinese business men to the Southern cause.—Reuter.

COOLIES FORCED TO REMOVE RAILS

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Shanghai.—Some seventy armed men in mufti intimidated the coolies working on the Shanghai-Nanking railway, five miles from the settlement into removing two lengths of rails. A passengr train was derailed, but there were no casualties.—Reuter.

METHODS OF CONTRABANDISTS.

COPENHAGEN PERTURBED

LONDON, Mar. 13.

The Free Port of Copenhagen says the report causes considerable anxiety, inasmuch as it is extensively used for the illicit despatch of drugs to extra-European countries, and is also used as a convenient transhipment centre. The League Secretariat has been instructed to approach the Danish Government. The report reveals that the German police recently discovered the existence of an international band of smugglers, carrying on traffic almost to an incredible extent. Orders for drugs mostly emanated from the Far East, and operations were conducted chiefly through Copenhagen. The Committee expresses the opinion that a later discovery by the same police is hoped to shed much light on the methods of contrabandists and also the sources of supply.

The Council adopted a resolution of Sir Malcolm Delevingne requesting the Committee to investigate the measures taken or that could be taken by the Governments of countries engaged in the manufacture and distribution of drugs to keep check over the disposal of drugs to ensure that they were supplied only to the authorised persons. Sir M. Delevingne stated that there was little information regarding the source of drugs. He urged that investigation should begin with the manufacturer or large importer and proceed, step by step, in a chain of transactions, until leakage was discovered.—Reuter Special.

AGENT-GENERAL TO S. AFRICA

MR. SASTRI'S APPOINTMENT URGED

INDIAN CONGRESS' RESOLUTION

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Johannesburg.—The South African Indian Congress to-day enthusiastically passed a resolution hoping that Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri would be offered the post of the first Agent-General of India in South Africa, thus materially helping to bring about fruition of agreement in the framing of which he had played an important part.—Reuter.

DUCHESS OF YORK.

CONDITION QUITE SATISFACTORY

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Wellington.—The Duchess of York has arrived. A bulletin states that her condition is quite satisfactory. Tonsilitis has nearly subsided but complete rest is essential to re-establish her health. She may now be regarded as convalescent, and no further bulletins will be issued.—Reuter.

PROVINCES ON LINGUISTIC BASIS

MADRAS COUNCIL'S RECOMMENDATION

MADRAS, March 14.

After two hours' debate the Madras Legislative Council adopted this afternoon the resolution moved by Mr. P. Anjaneyulu that the Council recommends to Government to recommend to Governor-General-in-Council that contiguous Telugu speaking area in the Presidency can be constituted into a separate Andhra province for all legislative adminisrative and judicial purposes. The mover speaking on the resolution said for administrative convenience, provinces ought to be constituted on linguistic basis.

Amendments to exeept the ceded districts and Chittoor were lost.

The Revenue Member opposed the motion. He said the question lay within the purview of the Government of India.

The House divided on the resolution and 39 voted for it and 32 voted against.—Free Press.

NATIONALIST MINISTERIAL POLICY

C. P. MINISTER'S ASSURANCE TO COUNCIL

NAGPUR, March 14.

In the C. P. Council, to-day, Mr. Rajendra Sinnah (Swarajist) moved that the demand for the Ministers' salaries amounting to Rs. 99,000 be "cut" down to rupees four. He condemned dyarchy as unworkable.

The Hon. Mr. Rao, Minister, in a short statement concedes the right of the Swarajists to reduce the salaries of the ministers. But he said the country's verdict was against them. He assured the House that his policy will be nationalist to the core. He invited co-operation from the Swarajists.

The House adjourned for tea.—Free Press.

PLIGHT OF MILL STRIKERS.

NAGPUR, Mar. 13.

The Pulgaon Cotton Weaving and Spinning Mill has been closed down since March 10 and 1,000 strikers who struck work on February 21 last owing to a reduction of wages, are now seeking employment. The Pulgaon Labour Union is trying to find employment for them all.—Free Press.

ADVENT OF LENIN AFTER MAHATMA?

INDICTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL POLICY.

FUTURE ADMINISTRATION OF ADEN.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION WITHDRAWN

The greater part of Monday was devoted by the Bombay Legislative Council to the discussion of the educational policy of the Bombay Government. The attendance in the House was extremely thin and the general debate was without any sanee in it. After the day's interpellations had been gone through, Mr. Amritlal Sheth of Ahmedabad District moved the adjournment of the House to consider a definite matter of urgent political importance viz., the transfer of Aden to His Imperial Majesty's Government.

TRANSFER OF ADEN.

There was a lot of stir and sensation in the House was in complete darkness as to the motion to stand and invited discussion on it. Mr. Sheth pointed out that the House was in complete darkntss as to the real state of affairs about Aden. He was afraid whether the civil administration also was going to be taken up by His Majesty's Government. He asked one of the Government members to make a statement.

A PART OF BRITISH INDIA.

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta, the Leader of the House made an important statement on behalf of the Bombay Government. He assured the House that the proposed transfer related to military and political matters alone. Civil administration of the settlement would continue to be in the hands of the Government of India and it was understood that Aden would continue as at present a part of British India.

In view of the explanation given by Sir Chunilal, Mr. Sheth sought permission of the House to withdraw his motion. A dissentient voice could not allow that procedure. The motion was ultimately put to the vote and declared lost.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, Mr. S. K. Bole, Khan Bahadur Bhutto and several others criticised the educational policy of the Bombay Government from different points of view.

VOCATIONAL BIAS.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, the Minister for Education, was extremely conciliatory in his reply to the general debate. Speaking personally, he promised to do as much as he could to expedite the expansion of primary education in the Presidency. The Minister admitted that Indian education required a vocational and an industrial bias.

GRANT FOR EDUCATION CARRIED.

The whole demand for grant amounting to Rs. 1,91,33,000 under "Education" was then put to vote and carried.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY.

Late in the afternoon the House had a full-dress debate on the agricultural policy of Government. The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, the Minister in Charge of Excise and Forests, moved that Rs. 25,85,000 be allotted to "Agriculture" (Transferred). Several cuts were proposed and withdrawn.

A LENIN IF NOT MAHATMA.

Mr. Naraindas Bechar of Karachi was extremely imaginative in his eloquent speech. He challenged the right of Government to tax their poor peasants without looking after their material welfare. The speaker warned the Government that if Mahatma Gandhi failed in his attempts of remodelling the society, a Lenin would come in his stead and determine the inevitable order of the society.

The same discussion will continue today.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council met again in the Town Hall on Monday afternoon with the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi in the chair, and further discussed the educational policy of the Bombay Government. Monday and Tuesday being the last two days reserved for demands for grants, the Opposition parties were anxious to touch all the important departments in the limited time at their disposal. In consultation with the House, the President announced at the outset that the discussion of educational policy should continue till 4 o'clock in the afternoon. As usual the first half hour was devoted to interpellations.

TRANSFER OF ADEN.

Before the discussion of educational policy commenced, Mr. Amritlal Sheth moved an adjournment motion. He wanted that the House should adjourn to consider a matter of urgent political importance viz. the transfer of Aden to His Imperial Majesty's Government.

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta, the Leader of the House made the following statement on the question.

In the first place, I may state that the transfer which has taken place relates purely to military and political matters.

Civil administration of the settlement will continue to be in the hands of the Government of India and it is understood of this Government. Aden will continue to be as at present a part of British India.

The Military administration of Aden has been no concern of this Government for many years past. The Bombay Army ceased to exist in 1895 and since then —if not before—this Government has had no authority over or responsibility for the military administration of Aden. The present transfer of military administration does not therefore affect the powers or functions of this Government.

Similarly as regards political matters. Political matters or political officers under the Reform Scheme are no longer the primary concern of the Local Government. This Government no longer recruits or pays the political officers of Aden nor does it, so far as political work is concerned, control them.

Aden is surrounded by territories such as Irak, Yemen, Asir and various Arabian States and tribal territories, the political relations with which are not under the control of this Government. The relations with the neighbouring tribes or authorities and with European Powers who have interests in that region are not in the charge of, and are not the concern of this Government. As regards political matters therefore the decision announced makes no change in the position of this Government. On the other hand all matters of civil or municipal Government and administration, and the jurisdiction of the High Court of Bombay remain, so far as this Government is aware, unchanged. The House will doubtless be glad to know that the connection of this Presidency with Aden and with its Civil Government will, so far as is known, remain unaffected by the present transfer of military and political matters from the Government of India to the appropriate Departments of the Imperial Government.

Mr. Amritlal Sheth said that his only intention in moving the adjournment motion was to ventilate the sense of resentment felt by the House at the proposed transfer of Aden. He was moreover, doubtful about the civil administration of Aden. In view of the explanation given by the Leader of the House, the speaker sought permission of the House to withdraw its motion.

Mr. Ballubhai T. Desai objected to the

(Continued on page 10).

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INDIA'S FREEDOM VITAL TO WORLD'S PEACE.

PT. J. NEHRU ON BRITISH IMPERIALISM.

BRUSSELS CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

(From Our Special Representative). BRUSSELS, Feb. 17.

At the International Congress against Colonial oppression and Imperialism, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru spoke as follows:—

Mr. President and friends, I have the greatest pleasure in conveying the warm and cordial greetings in the Indian National Congress to this Conference and in associating our national movement with this joint endeavour to combat imperialism. We in India felt the full weight of imperialism. We know exactly what it means, and we are naturally interested in any movement which concerns imperialism. Indeed, if you want a really typical example to enable you to understand the results of imperialism I doubt if you could find a better one than India. In India's internal condition, as our president pointed out, you see the way in which British capitalism has suppressed and exploited the workers. Whatever phase of imperialism you study, you have a wonderful example in India. Our problems, of course, concern us deeply, but I would venture to point out to you, whether you come from China, Egypt, or other distant countries, that our interests are much the same, and the problem of India is of interest and importance to you. It is not possible for me here to tell you the story of India's exploitation. It is a long and distressing story.

"DIVIDE AND RULE."

You have heard of various disturbances, of various massacres and shootings, and most of you have heard of the Amritsar affair. Do not imagine that because it gained greater notoriety in the world than many other events that it stood alone as the worst incident in the history of India since the British arrived here. They came there, as you are no doubt aware, taking sides first with one party and then another, and thus gradually taking a firm hold. Right through their stay there they have adopted the old policy of "Divide and Rule." I regret to say that that policy is still very much in evidence. Well, they came and the earlier history of their occupation is one of the most shameless examples ever seen seen in the history of the whole world. It is admitted, even by British historians, who are not exactly impartial in the matter that the earlier history of India under the rule of the British is simply a predatory one, a predatory period where freebooters went unrestricted and looted and dispoiled the country.

Also perhaps you know of what is called the Indian Mutiny, which took place 70 years ago. It is called the Indian Mutiny, but if chance had willed it otherwise, and the rebels had been successful, it might have been called the Indian War of Independence. But what I was really pointing out to you in passing was this—Amritsar was nothing to what happened in the case of what is called the Indian Mutiny, but since then things have been happening continually and it is even now not at all uncommon for shooting to take place, in fact, it is terribly common for innumerable comrades and friends of ours to go to jail with or without trial. Indeed, many of our best comrades in India usually live in jail, or are exiled and unable to return to their homeland. You may have heard also perhaps of not a new but a favourite way of the British in India of taking hold of people and putting them in jail without trial or even accusation.

WORSE THAN MASSACRES.

This sometimes attracts a little attention, but the real injury that the British have done to India, the real exploitation is something even more serious than the shootings, hangings, massacres which occasionally gain some notoriety. That is the systematic way in which they have crushed the workers and peasants of India, and made India what she is to-day. We read in history, not only ancient but even fairly recent history, of the riches of India. India has attracted various peoples from various corners of the world because of her wealth and riches, and to-day if you come to India the one fact staring you in the face is the terrible poverty there. The way in which the great majority of the people do not know where to find their next meal and as a consequence, often not getting their meals, gradually die of starvation or semi-starvation is appalling. That is the state of India to-day. It does not require statistics, facts or figures to convince you that India in the course of the last few generations has terribly deteriorated, and is in such a bad way that if something drastic is not done to stop this process India may even cease to exist as a nation.

CRUSHING THE SPIRIT.

You know, perhaps, that years ago—soon after the British came—how ruthless they were in their endeavour to make industries profitable to themselves. In those days the new doctrine of the trusteeship of the Indian peoples was not mentioned. Our oppression was perhaps not worse than it is to-day, but it was franker. There was ruthless and open exploitation and suppresion of all Indian industries. This was bad enough but even worse followed. Gradually, by means of suppressing old systems of education, by disarming us, and in a hundred and one different ways they crushed the spirit of the Indian people and tried to make them lose all capacity for effective and creative work. That, I say, was the deliberate policy of the British in India and they carried out by trying to divide us among ourselves. Having disarmed us they tell us that we are not capable of defending our country. Having brought in a system of education which killed all our old education, and substituted something which was ridiculously small and ridiculously inadequate, having taught us false history and attempted to teach us to despise our own country and to glorify England, they now tell us we are not sufficiently educated to be a free country!

INDIA USED AS TOOL.

The study of past history of events in the past few years, proves that British policy has been based largely on the question of holding India. After all, we here know a great deal of the British Empire. Try to conceive for a moment what it would have been by now if Britain did not hold India. Therewould have been no British Empire. What it will be in the future, if and when India becomes independent, I cannot say, but certainly the British Empire would cease to exist. Naturally, therefore, from their capitalist and imperialist point of view they wanted to do everything in their power to hold on to India. All their foreign policy has been largely shaped with this object in view because it is so important for Britain to hold India and control that vast territory. They must, therefore, keep a stranglehold on India. The result is that India has suffered and is suffering. But that is not all. On account of India a large number of other countries have suffered and are suffering. You have heard of the most recent example of British imperialism in regard to India—the sending of Indian troops in China. They were sent in spite of the fact that the National Congress of India expressed its strongest opposition. I must remind you that Indian troops, unhappily to my shame I confess it, have been utilised many times by the British in oppressing other people. I shall read to you the names of a number of countries where Indian troops have been utilised by the British for this purpose—in China they first went in 1840, in 1927 they are still going and they have been actively engaged there innumerable times during these 87 years. They have been to Egypt, to Abyssinnia, in the Persian Gulf, to Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Georgia, Thibet, Afghanistan and Burma. It is a fairly formidable list.

WORLD'S NEED OF INDIA'S FREEDOM.

I want you to appreciate that the Indian problem is not a purely national problem, but that it affects a large number of other countries directly and the whole world indirectly, in the sense that it directly affects the greatest and most powerful imperialism of our time. It is obvious that such a condition of affairs is intolerable for us in India. We cannot go on, not merely because freedom is good and slavery bad, but because it is a matter of life and death for us and our country. Not only that; it is equally intolerable for you. You cannot go on in this way. You who come from various countries, from the four corners of the earth, cannot put up with having these tremendous barriers to your own liberation. I do submit that the exploitation of India by the British is a barrier for other countries that are being oppressed and exploited (Applause). It is on urgent necessity for you that we gain our freedom. The noble example of the Chinese nationalists has filled us with hope, and we earnestly want as soon as we can to be able to emulated them and follow in their foot steps (long applause). We desire the fullest freedom for our country, not only, of course, internally, but the freedom to develop such relations with our neighbours and other countries as we may desire. It is because we think that this International Congress affords us a chance of this co-operation that we welcome it and greet it.

INDO-CHINESE COMBINATION.

CONCERTED MOVE AGAINST BRITISH IMPERIALISM URGED.

TEXT OF BRUSSELS RESOLUTIONS.

DELHI, March 14.

The following has been communicated to the Associated Press by the Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee:—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was appointed by the Indian National Congress as its delegate to represent India at the International Congress of the Oppressed Nations in Brussels has sent by the last mail to Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress a preliminary account of the proceedings of the Congress, from which it appears, as the cable already published shows, that the Congress was a great success. As many as 24 countries, and as many as 168 representatives of these countries attended the Congress. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was elected one of the four Honorary Presidents to the Congress and during 8 or 9 days, during which the sessions of the Congress were held, he took a very active part in its proceedings. Full report is awaited by the next mail, and in the meanwhile, it is interesting to note that there were as many as 13 other Indians representing other organisations in India, Ceylon, England, America and the Continent that also attended the Congress and among the earliest things done by the Congress were the following:—

BRITISH IMPERIALISM CONDEMNED.

1. A resolution regarding India was passed in the following terms: This Congress accords its warm support to Indian National movement for complete freedom of India and is of the opinion that the liberation of India from foreign domination and all kinds of exploitation is an essential step in the full emancipation of the people of the world. This Congress trusts that peoples and workers of other countries will fully co-operate in this task and will specially take effective steps to prevent despatch of foreign troops to India and retention of an army of occupation in that country. This Congress further trusts that the Indian National movement will base its programme on the full emancipation of peasants and workers of India without which there can be no real freedom and will co-operate with the movements for emancipation in the other parts of the world.

WORKING CLASS ORGANISATION.

2. The delegations of British, Indian and Chinese Nationalists made the following statement as to the task of the working class forces: We British, Indian and Chinese delegations consider that the task of all the working class forces in the imperialist countries is (a) to fight for full emancipation side by side with national forces in the oppressed countries in order to secure complete independence wherever such National forces so desire, (b) to oppose all forms of coercison against colonial people, (c) to vote against all credits, naval, military and air for the maintenance of armed force to be used against oppressed nations, (d) to expose the horrors of imperialism to the civil and military populations, (e) to expose the imperialistic policy in the light of the working-class struggle for freedom.

Photo by Mr. K. S. Herlekar, taken exclusively for the "Chronicle."
Pt. J. Nehru and his sister at the Brussels Congress.

WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS IN CHINA.

In relation to the immediate situation in China (1) We demand immediate withdrawal of all armed forces from the Chinese territory and waters, (2) we urge need of direct action including strikes and imposition of embargo to prevent the movements of munitions and troops either in India or China and from India to China, (3) that estimates relating either to warlike preparations or to war shall be voted against, (4) that in the event of armed intervention of open war every effort shall be made within the labour movement to use every weapon possible in working-class struggle to prevent hostilities, (5) we demand unconditional recognition of the nationalist government, abolition of unequal treaties and of extra territorial rights and surrender of foreign concessions, (6) finally in the interests of Trade Union and Labour movements in British India and China we pledge ourselves to work for their immediate close and active co-operation.

INDO-CHINESE COMBINATION.

A joint declaration was made by Indian and Chinese delegates on the relations between India and China in the following terms: For more than 3,000 years people of India and China were united by the most intimate cultural ties. From the days of Buddha to the end of the Mughal period and the beginning of the British domination in India this friendly intercourse continued uninterrupted. After the East India Company had by intrigue and force secured its firm hold on the greater part of India, the English began looking for new sources of revenue and new markets. They not only introduced poppy cultivation into areas where food had previously been grown but also thrust Indian opium on unwilling Chinese people by force of arms. Since the infamous Opium war of 1840-1842 Indian mercenary troops have been sent again and again to China in suppport of the British Capitalist brigandage in that country. For 87 years Indian troops have been permanently stationed as policemen in Hongkong, Shaighai, etc. Time and again they have been used to shoot down Chinese workers and have thus created ill-will in China against the people of India. Even as we make this declaration Indian troops are again on their way to China in an attempt to crush the Chinese revolution. With the strengthening of British Imperialism, India was cut off more and more from the intercourse with China and in their cultural and intellectual relations. Indian people have now become completely ignorance of conditions in China. It is this extreme ignorance that makes it difficult today to organise effective means of preventing India's money and man power from being used for the enslavement of the Chinese people. We think it urgent and essential that active propaganda should be carried in India to educate the people regarding China and to arouse them to the necessity of immediate action. We must now resume the ancient personal, cultural and political relations between the two peoples. British imperialism which in the past has kept us apart and done us so much injury is now the very force that is uniting us in the common endeavour to overthrow it. We trust that the leaders of Indian movement will do all in their power to co-ordinate their struggle with that of the Chinese people so that by simultaneously engaging British Imperialism on two of its vital fronts China may receive active support in her present struggle and final victory of both people may be secured —A.P.

The Earl of Stair and Commander L. Hamilton, R.N., dined at Government House, Bombay, on Sunday, the 13th March.

The Governor of Bombay opened the Municipal Market and school at Grant Road on Monday, the 14th March.

A warrant has been issued by the District Magistrate, Agra, against H. Abdul Karim, editor of "Muslim Sewak", Agra, for the alleged publication of insulting language against Hindus.—A. P.

STILL HOPEFUL OF GANDHIJI

"SAK" ON MAHATMA'S LEADERSHIP.

PLEA FOR PEASANT ORGANISATION

DELHI, Mar. 14.

Mr. Gandhi was not at a fault individually. He had to deal with a vast country like India with its teeming millions. He wonderfully performed the psychological part of the scheme and roused the imagination of the Indian people to an extent it was never done before. But he failed miserably when the time came for him to take the administrative side of the work. If he had acted and gone further at Bardoli he might have succeeded to an extent that none had done in the world.

Mr. Gandhi, unlike others, had not destroyed the old order. The people in India were still thinking what would be their future like.

The failure of Mr. Gandhi and of India had acted adversely on other countries in their struggle for freedom. But the speaker said he had not lost his faith in Mr. Gandhi He was still hopeful of him. Mr. Gandhi was the right man at the right moment. Mr. Gandhi with his vision of the future and with his knowledge of mass psychology should organise Indian labour and peasants in material unity which alone would lead India to the goal of freedom.

WANTED A LEADER.

Mr. Saklatvala, M.P., addressed a very largely attended meeting last evening in the Hindu College Hall with Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar in the chair. He said he did not believe in idvidualism. In modern political life it was not possible for a single man to evolve a theory and thereby lead people to destruction or to a cherished goal. On the other hand a leader of to-day had to feel the pulse of men's desire and to give expression to it. Modern conditions produced man's desires and a leader had to study the mass psychology to give this feeling a scientific expression.

Dewan Chamanlal said that Mr. Gandhi had failed and they had no Indian leader to-day who would deliver the goods to them, the President of the National Congress included. He challenged if there was a single Indian leader to-day who had paid attention to the condition of workers in the factories and peasants in the fields. Mr. Das was the first of their great men who had organised workers and peasants and it was why his speeches had the sanction of action behind them. On the other hand, spiritualism was the creed of Mr. Gandhi. The speaker failed to understand how soul force could win against the bruts force of British bayonets or how the charkha could fight Imperialism and its guns. It was only with a weapon of economics that the nations won freedom. They could meet organisation with organisation alone.

Referring to Mr. Saklatwala's attack on Mr. Gandhi the speaker said it was too late by threee years. The country was suffering from idolatry and hero-worship and the earlier India rose to a sense of reality, the better it was.

THE NEED OF INDIA.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar in conclusion said that it was idle talk of internationalism when they in India still thought in terms of their communities and religion. The first need of India was to become national. It was still idle to talk of organizing the workers and peasants when the people were divided into so many religious creeds and there were so many parties in the legislatures. He said he had come to Delhi with a view to unite the Hindus and Mussalmans and bring the different political parties under one flag.

Referring to Mr. Gandhi, the speaker did not think their attack on the ground of idolatry or hero-worship was justified.—A.P.

DEATH SENTENCE ON ABDUL RASHID.

JUDGMENT IN DELHI MURDER CASE.

PLEA OF INSANITY REJECTED.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 14.

Mr. Johnstone, Sessions Judge pronounced judgment this morning in the case against Abdul Rashid who was tried under Section 302 I.P.C.

The judge agreeing with the majority of the assessors held Abdul Rashid guilty and rejected the plea of insanity put up by the defence. He convicted the accused and senteneed him to death.

It is understood that an appeal against the conviction will be filed in the Lahore High Court.

TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 14.

In the course of his judgment in the case against Abdul Rashid, the alleged assassin of Swami Shraddhanand, Mr. Johnstone, the Sessions Judge after detailing the facts of the tragedy wrote that the prosecution had produced 24 witnesses including Dharamsingh the only eye-witness. His statement was straight forward and he was completely unshaken by the cross-examination. The whole story which he told was corroborated, from the point when Dharampal entered the deceased's room. The prosecution had proved that the deceased was killed by shooting. They had also proved that the pistol recovered from the accused could have fired the bullets which were found, one in the deceased's body, one in his clothes and one on the floor. They had further proved that the empty catridge cases found on the floor fitted the pistol and that there was in the pistol a live round similar to the bullets and empty catridges cases.

The counsel for the defence had indeed little to say in reputation of the story for the prosecution. It was contended that the story was improbable and a few points were emphasised by the defence. One was that no effort was made to take away the pistol from the accused for abuot 20 minutes. The suggestion was that a scene was staged for the arrival of the police. He was unable to accept the suggestion. The witnesses had all given a reasonable explanation that Dharampal had a firm hold of the accused and that they were afraid that any attempt to take away the pistol might result in its going off again. The counsel for the accused had argued that the story was impossible. Not only was that argument untenable but evidence was overwhelming against the accused. It was impossible that deceased could have been shot by anyone other than the accused himself. No witness had any motive for telling a false story. The evidence throughout was consistent and the accused was not only caught in the room but was caught with the pistol in his possession. He had no hesitation in accepting the evidence led by the prosecution.

Of the four assessors three were positive that the accused committed the crime. The fourth considered that the case was not proved. Agreeing with the majority of the assessors he found that the accused Abdul Rashid did shoot and kill the deceased.

PLEA OF INSANITY.

Regarding the plea of insanity of the accused and defence evidence in support of it, the Judge said that almost the whole of the evidence was entirely uncorroborated. He had noticed instances in which there was some corroboration and it could not seriously be argued that even those corroborated instances could be constructed in such a way as to convince any reasonable person that the accused was at any time insane or did anything which indicated tendency to insanity. A curious thing, however was, that not one of those persons ever suggested to the police or the other authorities that the accused was in the slightest degrees abnormal on the other hand many witnesses were compelled to subscribe to the proposition that throughout all these years the accused had been steadily doing copying work on the newspapers and had been continuously supporting by his earnings, a wife and a child. The evidence of Capt. Lodge Patch, the Mental Expert from Lahore was definite on the point that the accused was not insane on the question of the accused's unsoundness of the mind at the time of the offence. Two assessors expressed definite opinion that the accused was perfectly sane. The third declined to give a definite opinion. The fourth who thought that the offence had not been proved beyond all doubt said that on the supposition that the accused did commit the crime accused was sane at the time. He agreed with the majority of the assessors on that aspect of the case.

"And finding that the accused did commit the crime and that he was not exempt by reason of being of unsound mind, the Sessions Judge held him guilty of murder under Section 302 I.P.C. There could be no question as to which of the alternative sentence was to be imposed under the Section. No extenuating circumstances existed. The murder was done deliberately and ruthlessly on a victim whom the accused sought out and found lying seriously ill in bed and in a helpless condition. He therefore setenced Abdul Rashid to be hanged by neck till he be dead." The sensentence is subject to the confirmation by the High Court.—A. P.

HINDU-MUSLIM DIFFERENCES.

TOWARDS SETTLEMENT.

MUSLIM LEADERS CONFER

NEW DELHI, Mar. 13.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League at a special meeting this evening discussed how to arrest and remove the growing Hindu-Muslim tension and to arrive at a basis of genuienly friendly relations between the two communities. Mr. Jinnah presided.

The discussion was initiated by Mr. Asafali who favoured a joint session of the All-India Congress Committee and the Council of the Muslim League to consider the matter. It was eventually decided to postpone further discussion till a preliminary conference of Musalman leaders including those of the Khilafat and Jamiatululema organisations to formulate Muslim opinion.—A. P.

THE PAIGAH COMMISSION.

VAST PROPERTY INVOLVED

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dv.) Mar. 7.

The garden palace of Nawab Moinu-ud-Dowlah Bahadur is the venue of a special commission, known as the Paigah Commission, appointed by His Exalted Highness the Nizam. It is holding its deliberations on issues which will affect persons richer than many an Indian Prince and the devolution of property vaster than an ordinary Indian State. The proceedings of this distinguished tribunal are not open to the public.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Reilley—one of the judges of the Madras High Court, presides over these proceedings with a meticulous regard for fairness and justice that is worthy of the High Court to which he belongs. He is assisted in his task by two distinguished officers of the state, Raja Fatah Nawazvant Rai Murlidhar Bahadur Sadur-ul-Maham, Sarf-i-Khas and Nawab Sadur Yar Jung Bahadur Sadur-us-Sadur, the former the head of the Privy Purse, the latter the head of the eclesiastical departments of the State. In keeping with the dignity of the tribunal and having regard to the importance of the issues involved some of the most distinguished legal talent is represented before it. The princely litigants, not content with retaining the leading, local counsel, Mr. Asgar, Bar-at-law, Mr. Judge, Solicitor, have also engaged Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru from Allahabad and Mr. Azad, Bar-at-law, from Bombay. Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim represents the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam. It may be mentioned here that the parties before the august tribunal belong to one of the most illustrious Mussulman families in the country first amongst the nobles of this State, and second only to the family of His Exalted Highness the Nizam in point of rank and historical importance. It is expected that the Commission will take at least two months to complete its labours.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT BHADRAK

The District Traffic Superintendent, Khurda Road, at Bhadrak, (B. N. Railway) wires under date March 14th:—

While the four up Calcutta-Madras Mail was entering Bhadrak station at half past ten on the night of the 13th March it collided with a shunting engine and several wagons causing a luggage van and 2 third class carriages to be telescoped and wrecked and one upper class composite carriage to be derailed and damaged. So far 9 dead bodies have been recovered but some are still entombed in the wreckage. The injured number about twenty. Through running has not been interrupted but the trains have been detained. It is understood that the Agent, the Traffic Manager, the Chief Transportation Superintendent, the Chief Government Inspector, and the Chief Medical Officer have proceeded to the spot.—A. P.

WOES OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

CORRUPTION IN BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—A debate was raised in the Municipal Corporation in February last on the report of the Test Audit Officer of the Accountant's Department for the half year ending June 30, 1926, regarding the corruption current in the conservancy branch. During the course of the debate the Commissioner admitted that the practice of taking bribes by Health Department subordinates from halalkhores and sweepers did exist and that detected instances numbered hundreds, but that the practice had decreased during recent years. It is a note worthy fact that the Commissioner now admits the existance of the evil to some extent. When an evil is openly admitted and brought in limelight, means can be found for combating it and taking preventive measures. However, I must say from my intimate knowledge of Kathiawar and Gujarat Halalkhores of Bombay who form the bulk of this class of municipal workers—that the Commissioner's statement to the effect that the evil has decreased, is open to serious doubt. My information is that the evil has not only not decreased, but increased in oth quantity and quality, in spite of the persistent campaign carried on against it. The amount of money that used to be extorted from poor sweepers and halalkhores on one pretext or another has increased: at the same time the number of such occasions on which it has become customary to obtain hushmoney has also increased.

BRIBE FOR SECURING EMPLOYMENT.

With a view to give your readers unacquainted with this disgraceful practice some concrete idea as to the number of different ingenious ways in which money is robbed from these poor servants of the city and the amounts taken, I give below a few items with an explanatory note for each. I have tried to compare things as they existed in the year 1917-18 with their present state.

(1) When new appointments of halalkhores or bhangis are made to replace those that have left either on account of death, return to native place, or dismissal, each new male entrant has to pay a sum of about Rs. 80/ to 100/ to the gang of his immediate superiors and in the year 1917-18 the amount was about Rs. 60/ to 70.

(2) In the case of female halalkhores—and the number of bhangis of the fair sex is on the increase—, larger amounts are usually taken and vary from Rs. 100/ to 125/. This amount was in the former year about Rs. 70/ to 80/. The pay of male or female bhangis is the same in the majority of cases, hence the women are supposed to be able to pay a higher price for securing same employment for themselves as their males.

(3) Exclusively women bhangis are employed in bungalows, wherever whole time workers are required. They are paid by the municipality their monthly wages, but they get in addition tips from the occupants of the bungalows. Such jobs command, therefore, a higher premium. Usually Rs. 150 to 200/ are nowadays charged in place of Rs. 125/ to 150/ before.

(4) Generally Mahar and chamars from the Deccan are engaged as street sweepers. They pay a much lower premium or purchase money for their services than people from Kathiawad. It is only since the admission of the Kathiawadi and Gujrati Dheds in their ranks that the premium has become general, or more prevalent, and also increased in value. It varies at present from Rs. 25 to 30,-as against Rs. 10 to 15 about 10 years ago, for every new appointment.

(5) Woman sweeper, or Begarin as she is called, does the work of filling the street sweepings in Kuchra cart. Naturally a woman has to pay a higher price for any job than the man, both because of her sex commanding lower wages and because her wages are an addition to the family budget. She is therefore made to pay Rs. 30/ to 40/ for a new appointment, as against 15/ to 20/ ten years ago.

(6) Cart drivers of street sweepings escape lightly with payment of Rs. 20 to 25/ as against 10/ to 15/ ten years ago.

(7) Cart drivers of sullage and nightsoil have to pay slightly higher prices than No. 6 as their work is somewhat lighter. They pay Rs. 35/ to 40/ nowadays as compared with 10 to 15 ten years ago.

AGENTS OF CORRUPTION.

Mukadams or headmen of sweepers and Bhangis are the agents of negotiation between the corruption gang and their victim, that is the man who seeks a new appointment or an employee that seeks favour of one sort or other. They are the villains of the piece. In former years, they used to be not from the rank or the caste of the sweeper or halakhore, but from Maratha, Muslim, and such other touchable communities. These did not condescend to give bribes, or it was not possible to extort money from them. But by slow degrees mukadams of untouchable communities have been admitted, not because of any feeling of sympathy with them, but because it paid tcheir superiors to employ them in perference to the touchables. It pays them doubly. At the time of the first employment the Mahar or the Bhangis Mukadam pays, or is compelled to pay, the Inspector a handsome sum, and secondly he acts as his agent for a long number of years for getting him bribes from all new entrants in the ranks of sweepers or Bhangis and from those already in service on various pretexts. A Mahar or Bhangis Mukadam is a better earning machine, of course of illegal and dishonest money, than his Maratha and Muslim compatriot.

(8) A Bhangi Mukadam is made to pay nowadays Rs. 300/ to 400/ in case of a fresh appointment, as against Rs. 200 to 300 ten years ago.

(9) A sweeper Mukadam has got to pay them 150 to 200 nowadays, as against 50 to 100 ten years ago.

CORRUPTION FUND.

Of course, the new Mukadam easily makes up the amount he has had to pay the Inspector, out of his share of the general corruption fund that is collected by and passes through his hands.

"DASTURI."

(10) The monthly good will of money, or dasturi as it is called, is the money paid on the pay day or soon after by almost every employee, for saving himself from any possible harm that his superior, chiefly the Mukadam, are in a position to do him. Nowadays the monthly collection is made very clandestinely, but it is made all the same and regularly. This dasturi is from Re. 1/ to 1/8. Ten years ago it was only three quarters of a rupee.

(11) Kuchra collected in streets is brought by carts to certain depots and dumped there for being refilled in motor lorries and taken to the Railway siding, at Mahajaxami. The lorry fillers have regular work, to be done at high pressure as lorries should be detained as little as possible. Men had to be coaxed to do this work when lorries were first introduced. Naturally entrant to such a service could not be made to pay any price in the beginning that is about ten years ago. But even here the poor man, who is necessitated to get a job, has nowadays to pay Rs. 40 to 50.

UNTOUCHABLE PENALISED.

On account of the dearth of the housing provided by our rich Corporation for their unfortunate workers, securing of living rooms in Municipal chawls is a very difficult task, and hence it becomes very expensive for a new entrant. In the city of Bombay, no owner of a chawl, however ricketty or slovenly it be, will give for love or for money any room to a man of the untouchable caste, even though he may not be a Bhangi or a street sweeper. A mill-worker or even a schoolmaster, if he happens to be born in an untouchable caste can never occupy a room in any ordinary chawl. And there are nowhere chawls built for them, except by the Corporation or the Port Trust. The result is that in order to get living place in Bombay, a man of the untouchable caste (whatever may be his profession) has to get either himself or a male or a female member of his family employed as a sweeper or a Bhangi in the Municipality or the Port Trust, merely in order to get a place, where he can stretch his legs and lay weary limbs for the night.

(12) In order to secure a room in a Municipal chawl, a very large amount has to be paid to the caretaker of the chawl and his immediate superior varying from Rs. 40/ to 180/. The sum varies from case to case, and depends, upon the craftiness of the negotiating Mukadam or caretaker.

HEALTH DEPT.

Nowadays the Health Department have adopted the system of getting written applications of the candidates for service of sweepers and Bhangis and maintaining a waiting list in the head office. But when a man's turn comes, the Superintendent or the Inspector is usually consulted to be ensured that the applicant was not a dismissed man or an undesirable in other respects. It is then that the corrupt man has his chance and throws dust in the eyes of the head office. If the Inspector's palm is greased beforehand through his favourite Mukadam, he will report him favourably. Otherwise, he is doomed, though his turn may have come. Some old history will be raked up to condemn him as an undesirable man; and thus not to engage him. Thus the present check does not avail the poor man anything and he is still the victim of the exploiting Mukadam, his own kith and kin, and the whole gang.

PUBLIC LATRINES.

(13) I will mention only one more method in which money is gained by the gang in question from poor Bhangis and indirectly from the public. A large number of public privies is provided by the Municipality at different places in the town for the convenience of those who have no settled place of residence and also for others. Those who resort to these conveniences give tips to the caretaking Bhangi, who obliges him in various ways. The earnings of the caretaker amount to something very high it is said, to not less than rupees five a day, and in some cases they mount upto Rs. 20/ a day. Under the circumstances some Bhangis have offered to the Municipality in the past, not only to do the duty of attending at such conveniences free of charge, but to pay a liberal sum to the Municipal coffers. I am informed that in one case a Bhangi contractor offered to pay a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the sole right of attendance at all such convenience in the city of Bombay for a period of one year. But all such offers have been unceremoniously rejected. The result has been that a Bhangi who is fortunate enough to secure job at such a place is able to do so by parting with a sum not less than Rs. 1,000 and in some cases twice or thrice that amount. Ten years ago this amount scarcely exceeded Rs. 500/ So it has now grown to twice to five times the old figure.

In my next I hope to offer some remarks of constructive work to combat this state and for work of social service to sweepers and Bhangis and other petty servants of the Municipality.—Yours, etc.

A. V. THAKKAR.
Servants of India Society.
DOHAD, March 11.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

PLEA FOR GENEROUS RESPONSE

The anniversary of the National Medical College was celebrated in the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Hospital on Sunday evening, Raja Partabgir Narsingirji presiding over tehe function.

During the day several sports were held, in which many students participated. Messrs. Basir Mohammad and Thapar were the winners of the first and the second prize respectively.

PROGRESS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Dr. Kaikini, the Principal of the College read out the report of the Institution. One of the aims of the College, he said, was to impart medical education at a comparatively cheap cost with a view to bring it within the easy reach of promising young men of moderate means. Their chief aim was to encourage research work in various indigenous systems of medicines. The college had 200 students on its roll, during the current year, of whom 11 were ladies. It was to be recorded with great pride and satisfaction that all the higher staff was working not only without pay but even without any honorarium. The financial condition of the college was far from satisfactory. They were faced with a crisis and unless generous response came from charitably disposed public, the council of management would find it very difficult to make any headway in the development of the Institution.

SPLENDID SERVICES.

In his address, the President paid a warm tribute to the sacrifice and philanthropic disposition of Dr. Naik whose munificence had been a great asset to the Insittution. He also eulogised the splendid service of the Professors and Surgeons who were devoting their valuable time and energy to the noble cause.

J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE.

The following are extracts from the annual report of the Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit Institute, for the year ended 31st December 1926, which will be submitted for adoption at the annual general meeting to be held to-morrow (Wednesday):—

Out of the total number of 3,861 members, there were 2,320 Parsis, 1110 Hindus, 166 Mohammedans, and 265 Christians. The total number of lady members stood at 115 including 37 new admissions during the year.

DONATION FROM CHARITY FUND.

During the year under report the Managing Committee of the Nesserwanji Maneckji Petit Charity Fund resolved to close the Jamsetjee Nesserwanji Petit Byculla Library and to deliver over to our Institute its books, furniture and Endowment Fund, Rs. 12,500/- in securities with cash in hand of Rs. 465. The offer was accepted by your Managing Committee with thanks and such of the books as were of use to the Library were added to our stock and the securities were transferred to Capital Account No. 2(b) under the heading of J. N. Petit Byculla Library Fund Account.

During the year under report your Committee received applications from the Parel Parsi Mandal and the Dadar Parsi Colony to start a branch of this Institute out of the stock of books received from the Byculla Library. Your Committee were unable to accede to this request and did not think it advisable to start any such branches.

During the year under report your Committee approved of a scheme to deliver every year a series of six lectures on Literary and Scientific Subjects and it was resolved to keep them open to the General Public as well as to the members of the Institute. The first series of these lectures will be delivered during the course of this year.

PAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

There were 307 different papers and periodicals subscribed by the Institute at a total cost of Rs. 12,014-7-2 during the year. They came to 699 copies at a time.

INSTITUTE FUNDS.

During the year under report, Securities of Rs. 13,000/- (including an addition of Rs. 500/- 4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bond purchased out of its Cash balance) were placed in J. N. Petit Byculla Fund Account under Capital Account No. 2 (b).

Rs. 2,500/- were placed in Reserve Building Fund Account No. 2 and Rs. 17,000/- in Institute Development Fund Account No. 4. In consequence 4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bond of the face value of Rs. 3,000/- and Rs. 20,000/- respectively were purchased for the same and added to the said accounts.

Of the last years' funds remaining uninvested, 6 per cent. Karachi Port Trust Bonds of the face value of Rs. 22,500/- were purchased, placing Rs. 500/- in Reserve Fund Account No. 1, Rs. 2,000/- Building Reserve Fund Account No. 2 and Rs. 20,000/- to the Institute Development Fund Account. During the year under report 6 per cent. Government Loan Note of 1926 to the face value of Rs. 2,500 in J. N. P. I. Capital Account No. 1 (b) and Rs. 10,000/- in J. N. P. I. Capital Account No. 4 were paid off and the same were converted and reinvested into 4 per cent. Govt. Promissory Notes of 1960 of the face values of Rs. 3,000/- and Rs. 12,000 respectively and replaced in the said Accounts. The total funds of the Institute now stand at Rs. 3,09,100.

TATAS' CHIEF ACCOUNTANT ON WORLD TOUR.

TO STUDY BUSINESS CONDITIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Mar. 10.

Mr. D. M. Madan, Advocate, (ex.-M.L.C., B. and O), Chief Accountant of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., who is proceeding on a long leave to visit the different parts of the world was given a farewell on Sunday last at the Tata Institute. Mr. Madan proposes to visit China first whence he proceeds to Japan and then to San Francisco. After visiting the steel trade centres along with other places he will cross over to England, visit the Continent and return to India via Bombay. The object of his tour is to study the conditions of business generally and particularly of the steel trade.

In reply to the address which was accompanied by several presents for Mr. and Mrs. Madan, Mr. Madan spoke touchingly and dealt with several matters. Regarding co-operation he said that it was impossible to live and work without co-operation from others and if he had been able to achieve some little success it was not without the good will and help of the community at large. He had received the best of assistance in the hands of everybody whether Indian, European or American.

NEED OF CO-OPERATION.

"We are rapidly advancing in the case of India's 'self-Government'" he said, "and I think that it is due more to co-operation amongst her sons than to any other factor singly. Signs are not wanting to convince that we are getting prepared to advance in every direction and that India is bound to be one of the greatest nations of the world. To achieve this end, her internal economy must be taken very great care of and all her industries must be able to stand on their own legs. We are all associated in this the greatest of Indian industries. As you all know, we have received protection from the Government for a further 7 years. But what is important is to see that at the end of these 7 years we do not go to ask for further support. The industry is really continuing to develop and only an honest effort, sincere good will and effective co-operation are required to bring it to the position in which we would all like to see it."

Regarding labour situation he said:—"You who belong to the office dept., are expected to have intellect, wisdom and judgment in a greater degree than the artisans. I would request you to see that all these qualifications of yours are not allowed to be used by others for any and every work and in wrong pursuits. You have a duty towards others. Cultivate a neighbourly feeling and be always ready to lend a helping hand to your brothers. You are always in a position to guide and not to be guided by your neighbours who have not the same advantages as you have."

BOMBAY MINISTERS

SERIOUS RESHUFFLE AND FRESH IMPORTATION?

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes:—

The series of defeats sustained by Government in the Bombay Council seems to have caused a wild flutter in the dovecote of the Secretariat. Government, entrenched as they are behind the formidable majority of official and nominated members, cannot brook defeats on vital administrative subjects on which they may have made large commitments. Though the powers of certification constitute a handy weapon no constitutional Governor would like to resort to it at every unfavourably turn. An early official announcement, calculated to placate and win over the non-Brahmin group, should surprise no-one. Is it likely that Government would go down to meet the clamorous demand of non-Brahmins for a non-Brahmin minister? The non-Brahmin demoralisation in the Council is complete and it will not be a bad bargain for Government to secure non-Brahmin votes to enable them to maintain a safe majority in return for the gift of a ministership. But a new minister cannot be had till one of the present holders of the post goes. Dame Rumour says that a serious reshuffle and a fresh importation are being seriously contemplated. The new one, the rumour adds, will not have even the merit of new wine in an old bottle. It will be merely old wine in an old bottle squeezed out and refilled.

KHAREDI AUDICHYA EDUCATION CONFERENCE

The Audichya Brahmins of Bet and Dwarka have decided to hold the Education Conference at Dwarka on the 8th and the 9th prox. The Reception Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Mr. Kalyanrai N. Joshi. The Reception Committee has unanimously elected Mr. Bhimjibhai V. Joshi, the Dewan of Wadhvan State, as President.

MASS EDUCATION IN BOMBAY

CONFERENCE FOR FURTHER POPULARISATION.

With a view to convert measures for further popularising free and compulsory education in "F" and "G" Wards of Bombay, an educational conference was organised, at the instance of Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Chairman of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, by Mr. B. R. Mangeriker, the special attendance officer of municipal schools. The conference was held at Parel last Sunday, presided over by Rao Bahadur Pai. It was held with a view to extending the benefits of education to the children of the poorest and the most backward classes in those wards, without having recourse to compulsion under the law. It will be remembered that free and compulsory education was introdhced in these wards about 15 months ago and the scheme has been found to have met with a fair measure of success.

Rao Bahadur Pai, acknowledged the great interest that Mr. Shaukat Ali was taking in the spread of education especially among the Muslim youths of the country.

Mr. Shaukat Ali who was present in the meeting addressed it in Hindi and put forward a plea for closer co operation and understanding between the school authorities and parents.

PROGRESS OF SCHEME.

Rao Bahadur Pai in the course of his speech, said:—In November, 1925, free and compulsory education formally commenced in this mill area extending over 13.2 sq. miles. i.e., more than half of Bombay, with a population of tree lakhs and a quarter. The first census showed that there were 11,537 children to be newly provided for. We had already opened in this area about a dozen new schools on a voluntary basis in different localities with a view to bring education to the doors of the masses. Experience shows that this step was in the right direction, as it was found that all the schools were filled in no time. From November, 1925, till now, 43 new schools have been opened and they too are working very well. Out of the 11,537 children found to be newly provided for, only 2,773 were left to be brought to schools on the 31st of December, 1926. The second annual census taken during the last three months of the year 1926 revealed, however, that 3,376 new children of compulsory age had to be provided for in addition to this number, viz., 2,773, thus making up the total 6,149—3,186 boys and 2,963 girls. This addition of 3,376 is due mostly to the average annual increase of immigrants from the mofussil.

You will see tehat the number of girls of compulsory ago not attenting schools, is nearly in that of boys.

The working of the scheme during the last 15 months has been satisfactory enough inasmuch as the number of children of compulsory age attending schools at present has risen to about 13,000 from 5,663 before compulsion was introduced. I may, however, assure you that out of this total of 6,149 children, the number of boys, i.e., 3,186 can be much more easily induced to join school within the next few months than the girls. It is to devise means to bring the girs in particular to school that I have troubled you to meet here to-day.

The Act gives us full powers to prosecute a defaulter, but that is a step unpleasant to me as it must be to you all. I have, therefore, to request you, to assist me and the officer of the Schools Committee in making strenuous efforts to make the scheme still further popular and successful, by using your good offices with the masses. It is the deep-rooted apathy of the masses in this area against which we have all to fight. Let us, therefore, all whole-heartedly co-operate with this one end in view and we are sure to succeed. Still much remains to be done. We have resolved to begin active propaganda work by (1) holding mass meetings in different centres of these wards at different times, (2) by circulating broadcast handbills and leaflets, (3) by approaching all employers of children of compulsory age with a request to arrange to send all such children under their charge to school, and lastly (4) by inducing millowners to open small creches as in the Currimbhoy Mills so that working class girls will be free to attend school. We have launched on the scheme first in these two wards and on the success or otherwise of the same will depend entirely its further extension in the remaining wards of the city.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Conference passed resolutions urging leaders of the backward communities to exert their utmost to further popularise free and compulsory education in co-operation with the department and to carry on propaganda in that direction, authorising the president to send a requisition to the Chairman of the Millowners Association to induce all mills to help the cause of education by the opening of creches, and requesting all employers of labour to see that children of compulsory age attend school. Lastly the resolution that if after three months the results of the fresh efforts were not satisfactory prosecutions should be resorted to, evoked some opposition but it was passed by a large majority.

After several speakers had addressed the conference, the President made an earnest appeal for co operation, which alone, he said, would fit them for Swaraj and enable them to win it.

AN AEROPLANE CRASH.

THREE PERSONS KILLED.

DELHI, March 14.

News has been received from Peshawar of an aeroplane accident which occurred on March 12th. A Fairey 3 F type machine crashed due probably to a stall low down near the ground, and pilot flying officer R. O. Rigg and two passengers L.A.C.T.J. Sexton and L.A.C.W.J. Meaden were killed. The officers belonged to the Aircraft Park, Lahore. Details are awaited.—A. P.

TO THE YOUTHS OF GUJARAT

(BY SHAPURJI SAKALATVALA M.P.).

The world since the war has become a new and a different world. The war-world, itself based upon the sacrifice of youth, at the same time showed how the ignorance of youth was exploited by the elders, and unnecessary sacrifices were demanded and obtained.

This has resulted in the awakening of consciousness of youth. Our youthful age, our youthful rashness, the simple thought and determination of our boyhood, the simple freshness and freedom of our girlhood has always assisted all nations and in all national calamities and in all great national revolutions, the youth, (the boy and the girl) has always played the part of the vanguard. In modern life this existence of the youthful spirit alone does not suffice. This spirit requires to be mobilised, and everywhere young boys and girls upto their adult age require to be organised. It is the youthful man and woman from 17 to 22 who in an organised group renders better service in maintaining the inspiration of all nations than the elder ones, and it is this group that is efficiently organising young boys and girls from 7 to 17 for discipline, self-culture and political self consciousness. I have already appealed to the Student's Brotherhood in Bombay, and I make the same appeal to my young sisters and brothers in Ahmedabad, that what we need, and very badly need is an all-India movement to form the YOUNG COMRADES LEAGUE with branches in every town and village in India. I suggest this English Title, because that will be better understood in other parts of the world than any special Hindi title, and India's Young Comrades League will thus take its place in the World movement of the young.—

Success and greetings to you all.

SHAPURJI SAKALATVALA.

VETERINARY EDUCATION

PLEA FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT

Mr. C. J. Fernandes, Veterinary Surgeon, Baroda Army State Service has submitted a scheme and a paper for the improvement of the condition of veterinary education in India, to the Royal Agricultural Commission. In his opinion, to an agricultural country like India, the importance of raising of animals, who are the prof. and support of agriculture can never be exaggerated. Mr. Fernandes gives the history of the founding of the Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Bengal Veterinary colleges and refers to the one or two attempts made to improve the status of veterinary surgeons and their education. He then gives a brief account of the systems of veterinary education as they obtain in France, Germany and America and ultimately points out that (1) the curriculum adopted by the meeting of Principals in Bombay in 1922 should be introduced in the four colleges without delay (2). As college education is raised, efforts should be made to affiliate them to the respective provincial Universities (3). Post graduate courses should be instituted in all the colleges and better facilities for research made available and (4). The prospects of the veterinarian in the lower Government service should be raised, in sympathy with his better education and higher status as a University graduate to the same standard as that of the medical and agricultural graduate.

FLYING BOATS FOR FAR EASTERN FLIGHT

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Six flying boats each fitted with 450 horse power engines which will participate in the Far Eastern flight will follow the sea route and will ultimately remain at Singapore as a nucleus of the air fleet working in conjunction with the Australian Air Force.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 4th inst. is as under:—

LIABILITIES.	
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,00,00,000
Public Deposits	18,82,09,000
Other Deposits	66,69,57,000
Loans against securities per contra.	
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	2,00,00,000
Contingent Liabilities.	
Sundries	65,86,000
Rupees ...	98,20,02,000
ASSETS.	
Government Securities	18,88,60,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,72,89,000
Loans	18,62,65,000
Cash Credits	23,06,25,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	6,96,36,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	33,67,000
Bullion	84,000
Dead Stock	2,78,62,000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra.	
Sundries	57,15,000
Balances with other Banks	23,73,067
	84,27,26,000
Cash	14,02,76,000
Rupees	98,30,02,000

The above balance sheet includes.—

Deposits in London	£1,039,500
Advances in London	£ 953,800
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 191,500

Percentage 15.99. Bank Rate 7 per cent.

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Ready made of Kakomi Material. Guaranteed for wear. Will wash perfectly. Per Coat as follows:—(up to 40" chest) Suiting Drill Rs. 8/14/-, Alipore Drill Rs. 9/4/-, Cotton Tweed Rs. 9/-. 3 Coats 6¼% discount, 6 Coats 12½% discount. Packing and Postage free. Samples on request.

The CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS Co.,
CAWNPORE.

K.-30.

ADVENT OF LENIN AFTER MAHATMA ?

(Continued from page 7.)

permission being given. The motion was then put to vote and declared lost, only Messrs. B. T. Desai and J. C. Swaminarayan voting against it.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

The House then proceeded with the discussion of educational policy. Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara) laid stress on growing discontent and unemployment in the Presidency. He wanted the system of primary education to be thoroughly revised. He requested the Minister for Education to use his discretion in awarding the scholarships only to deserving students.

Mr. S. K. Bole was glad to admit that Government had done something in connection with the education of backward classes. But his contention was that what Government had done was not enough. The backward classes were backward not for any lack of intellect but for the want of equal facilities. He argued that a considerable portion of Excise revenue was coming out of the pockets of men belonging to backward classes and it was, therefore, the moral responsibility of the Government to spend more money on the education of backward and depressed classes.

MUSLIM EDUCATION.

Khan Bahadur Bhuto was glad that there was a satisfactory progress in the education of Mohammedans. The Mohammedans, he said, stood for right and justice. The Mohammedan party in the Bombay Legislative Council had always stood for a just cause. He charged the educational department for being unsympathetic towards the local bodies in respect of primary education. He regretted the fact that Government had reduced several scholarships for the Mohammedan community.

Mr. Vamanrao Mukadam (Panch Mahals District) put before the House the case of his own district. He maintained that the Panch Mahals district was the most backward district in the Presidency. He requested the Minister for Education to give special treatment to Ratnagiri and Panch Mahals Districts which were extremely poor to look after their primary education. The speaker was not sorry to confess that the Ministries of Dr. Paranjpye and Mr. Jadhav had failed to achieve any good and failed hopelessly. The new Minister, he remarked, was on his trial. As a practical suggestion, he proposed the opening of English classes in primary schools.

ALLEGATION AGAINST BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, (Central Division) in his criticism of educational policy, briefly narrated the progress of literacy in the Presidency during the last century. He accused the Bombay Government of giving preferential treatment to the Sanskrit language. The Arabic, he said, was altogether neglected for a number of years. He contended that a considerable number of educational facilities had been a coveted monopoly of the Brahmins who kept the other communities far away from the field of education. The speaker submitted that it was not a fault of the Mahomedans if they were backward in education. His contention was that Mahomedan community was compelled to lag behind for want of equal and favourable facilities. He did not want a preferential treatment to Mahomedans. What he wanted was the right share of that community and nothing beyond that. He had no grudge against a Hindu Minister for education. Ministership was a position to be enjoyed only once in life. He requested the Minister to spend more money on the education of backward classes including Mahomedans.

"NOT A PROPER KIND OF EDUCATION."

Mr. Lakhichand Rajmal (East Khandesh District) speaking in forceful Hindi, boldly maintained that the education that was being imparted to Indian boys and girls, was not a proper kind of education. The aim of the education ought to be the happiness of a country. He requested the Minister to bring about such reforms in the present system of education as would make that system a perfectly useful system.

Mr. Naraindas Bechar (Karachi City) put the national point of view regarding education before the House. It was Dr. Annie Besant who first declared that the education of India ought to be nationalized in the larger interests of the population. He drew the attention of the Minister to the stereotyped curricula of studies in schools. The speaker pleaded for a patriotic bias to be given to Indian education. The foundation of responsible Government, ought to have been in the education of Indian children. He requested the Government to evolve some sort of formula of national education.

VOCATIONAL BIAS.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, the Minister for Education, stated that the question regarding the universalisation of primary education was brought before the Council, in th every first year after the Reforms. The Primary Education Act was enacted and a definite line of policy was adopted by Government. The speaker assured the House that personally he would do as much as he could to expedite the expansion of primary education. He was, in fact, collecting data for the purpose. One great difficulty in their way was the large funds that were required for the purpose. He was at one with the members of the House in the belief that the Indian education required a vocational and an industrial bias with a view to make it really useful. Replying to Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, the speaker stated that Government were intending to add an Arabic professorship to the educational service. A gentleman, in fact, had been sent to Europe to receive education and he would soon return and take up the question of Arabic education. The Hon. Minister promised the House justice and fair play so far as his department was concerned. He argued that there were depressed classes in every community and no particular community had any reasons to bear any grudge against another community. Referring to the question of Mahomedan education, the speaker pointed out that after 1864, the facilities of education had been thrown open to all the communities alike. Only the advanced communities could avail themselves of the advantages and the less advanced classes were left behind. He assured the members of all communities, that he would always strive hard to do justice to all the communities and especially to their depressed classes.

The whole demand for grant of Rs. 1,91,33,000 under "Education Transferred" was then voted upon and carried.

The House, at this stage, rose for tea.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY.

Resuming after tea, the House proceeded with the discussion of the agricultural policy of Government. The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, the Minister in charge of Excise and Forests, moved that Rs. 25,85,000 be allotted to "Agriculture, Transferred." He made no comments while introducing the demand for grant.

Mr. L. M. Deshpande (Satara District) moved to reduce Rs. 15,71,000, the charges for superintendence, research work, agricultural education, etc. by Rs. 1,35,000. The motion was rejected by the House.

Mr. M. D. Karki moved reduction of Rs. 1,000 from the total expenditure on co-operative credit. The motion was finally withdrawn.

EXORBITANT RATE.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai (Kaira District) hoped that with the change of Ministry there would also be a change in the agricultural policy of Government. The speaker held that the Government of Bombay ought to have consulted the House before foisting upon them the inspection of an agricultural commission. The action of the Government was really an insult to the House. He was of opinion that in all matters connected with Transferred Departments, the opinion of the legislature had to be consulted. Referring to the co-operative movement in the Presidency, Rao Saheb Desai complained that Government were borrowing money at a low rate of interest and lending them to poor agriculturists at the very high rate of 12 per cent. In his opinion, the co-operative movement was increasing the indebtedness of poor peasants. 12 per cent. was rather an exorbitant rate of interest. In Europe and all the Western countries the rate of interest for co-operative credit was only 4 per cent. and that was why the agriculturists in those countries were being benefited by co-operative credit.

Mr. S. P. Ligade (Sholapur District) pointed out several defects in the manner in which the co-operative movement was being carried out in the Bombay Presidency. He wanted the rate of interest to be lowered.

WANTED MORE MONEY.

Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik (Surat) was of opinion that the co-operative movement was really doing service to poor agriculturists. Of course, the movement required to be improved in all its aspects. The speaker argued that more money was needed in order to make the co-operative credit a perfectly useful and effective movement.

MONOPOLY OF SELECTED MEN.

Mr. H. J. Amin (Broach District) related to the House the experiences of his own district as regards the co-operative movement. The advantages of the credit were taken advantage of by only influential men of the village such as village patel and others, while the really needy peasants were kept away from the move-

A LENING IF NOT MAHATMA.

Mr. Naraindas Bechar (Karachi City) quoted Rudyard Kipling and remarked that peasantry was the very life of the society and once it was destroyed, it could never be resuscitated. He demanded in the name of depressed and suppressed agriculturists that Government should no longer shut their eyes to the condition of agriculturists, but should run to their rescue. He challenged the right of the Government to tax their poor peasants unless they (Government) looked after the welfare of those peasants. It was the duty of the Government to see that every peasant had at least two meals a day if not any more comforts. The speaker wanted the Government that if Mahatma Gandhi failed in his attempts of remodelling the society, a Lenin would come in his stead and determine the inevitable order of the society. It was no use mixing matters and drawing a hood over the eyes.

MORE WATCHFULNESS.

Messrs. H. V. Pastaskar and R. S. Asavale ventilated several grievances of the peasantry. They wanted the Government to be more watchful about the interests of poor agriculturists.

Mr. S. A. Sardesai told the House that, in the district of Bijapur, the co-operative movement had done immense good.

The discussion of the agricultural policy was still going on when the House rose for the day at 6 p.m. It meets on Tuesday at 12 noon.

It is understood that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has consented to preside over the annual prize-giving ceremony of Putri Pathshala Girls' School, Wachowali, Lahore, on 28th March.—A. P.

Judgment was delivered at Agra on Saturday by Mr. E. Bennet, I.C.S., District Judge in the appeal of Pandit Kali Charan, author of "Vichitra Jiwar". The appeal was rejected and the sentence of the lower court upheld.—A. P.

INDIANISATION AT "TORTOISE'S PACE."

(Continued from page 1).

ment had in years 1920 and 1921 tried to concede materially to the Assembly's demands but what had happened after a good deal of controversy? Government had appointed the Skeen Committee in August 1925 and the Committee reported in November 1926. Its report went to the Secretary of State in January 1927. It was hoped that this Indian Sandhurst Committee would give them a Sandhurst.

He was muzzled and could not say anything about its conclusions. But the Government of India, though it appointed this Committee, had told them that it was thoroughly impotent and could not publish the report of even its own committees without the consent of the Secretary of State. Lord Winterton on the other hand had told in the Commons that the blame lay on the Government of India (laughter) who had not sent their views on it. He asked what harm was there in publishing the report. But the fact really was, to the speaker's mind, that Government had no real desire to meet the universal public demand. They knew how Lord Birkenhead had declared that if responsible leaders co-operated with British Government, the latter would not be niggardly. How when this co-operation came the question of settlement of communal differences was added as prerequisite. Sir Basil had last week told them of hope, faith, charity and love. "Is there any hope left (laughter and no, no from non-official benches). Can you have faith. (Voice: no, no). Is there any room for charity and as for love (Voices: Ah and laughter). The Home Member told us that if you live by pond you must make friends with crocodile. (Laughter). But that was not all. Friendship is one thing but the Home Member said you must persuade Government and treat them kindly. Those are all cinema moving films. We get to nothing."

Concluding Mr. Jinnah said India was paying Sandhurst £80,000, Woolwich £30,000, and Chatham £15,000 and a huge sum for the British Royal Air Force in India. In that three, Indians were not at all admitted. He wanted Government therefore, to publish the Skeen Committee Report without delay and hoped the Commander-in-Chief would give them a ray of hope.

Risaldar Major Kabulsingh defended the policy of maintaining the high efficiency and the present strength of the army and therefore was opposed to any cut to the demand.

WAIT A WHILE.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said he was glad to hear from Mr. Jinnah the admission that the report of the Skeen Committee was a very valuable document and a distinctly important step. It reached the hands of the Government of India in December and was despatched of course after allowing for official delay to the Secretary of State. Now they were in March. He therefore advised some more patience.

KILLING SELF-RESPECT.

Mr. Jayakar said, "I am speaking as a layman. I may mention I ordered copies of reports of the Committees on this question. I have not yet heard about them up to now. I have been for a long time connected with the education of youth. I have taken sustained interest in this question. When the Skeen Committee was appointed (let me here say that no better two men than Pandit Nehru and Mr. Jinnah, could have been selected to represent Indian interests,) we had great hopes of it. Before I proceed, I am free to confess that we in Bombay used to conceive of those who were in charge of the Army policy as so many sages (official laughter). But when I came to Delhi and saw the pleasant countenance of the Army Secretary, I realised that it was not men but policy that was responsible for the impression of sages that the Army administration left in one's mind (Un-official cheers). When some years ago batches of youth came to me and sought my advice as to whether they should join the Indian Defence Corps or the University Training Corps I did not hesitate to advise them to do so. I told them, here is an honest experiment. Work it to success. After one year these youths came to me and said, "we are convinced it is all camouflage and humbug." I can assure the House these condemnations were well deserved. It was no honest experiment. I shall mention one instance which makes the experiment farcical. You do not allow these youths the use of fire arms. How do you expect the youths to feel a sense of power and acquire self-control and responsibility in military art if you will not trust them with the use of fire arms? You give them imitation rifles and lend them rifles only for firing exercise.

Army Secretary:—Did you take any steps to complain?

Mr. Jayakar:—I did not, because I was afraid that political agitators, as we were called, if we interfered, it may spoil matters. (Laughter).

Mr. Jayakar:—I have however no doubt that the responsible University authorities, for instance my friend, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor, did. I visited one of these training camps and I came away with the conviction that the whole system was one deliberate process of killing self-respect and enthusiasm of these youths. I reiterate my charge that the system is so artificial and full of racial distinction that no self-respecting Indian will take to it. Mr. Jayakar continued, I also agree with Mr. Jinnah that the pronouncement of the Commander-in-Chief's disappointing in the extreme. It showed no policy or programme. I ask the Government benches, "Have you seriously any intention of nationalising the Army in any given period of years whatsoever the period be? I am free to confess to this House that when I went in Airship and attended the air demonstration, although many members were glad and happy I was sad (laughter on official benches).

Mr. Jayakar:—It is not a matter for laughter. You are trifling with the innermost feelings which nature and education have given us. When I went in the airship I felt I was like a pariah who was ostracised because of pigment of skin. Whenever one sees the display of military prowess of Britain, it is difficult to convey in a foreign language to foreigners the feelings that overwhelm the patriotic Indian. Where language cannot do duty let imagination do and let the honourable members on the opposite benches realise the keenness of feelings which are entertained on this side on this question. If you lack even that imagination I must say something is rotten in the State of Denmark. (Un-official cheers) I suggest that we on this side throw out the whole of the votable grants of military expenditure as a mark of strong sense of condemnation of policy of Government. (Un-official cheers).

INDIANISATION, A FRAUD.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer said the Indian Army was really an Imperial army. It was more an army of occupation than an army of national defence. Its cost should therefore be borne by the British Exchequer. The pace at which the policy of Indianisation was carried out was the pace of the tortoise The polisy of Indianisation was a fraud. What Japan could achieve, India could achieve. The British policy must be judged by its deeds and by that test the Army policy was a grievous failure.

The House adjourned 5 p.m. till to-morrow.—Free Press.

THE MUSLIM DEMANDS.

(Continued from page 6.)

classical fame committed. They would be sowing the dragon's teeth with the inevitable result of interminable dissensions and strife between the two communities. No Hindu-Muslim compact is possible which does not contain as one of its principal terms the recognition of separate electorates and the sooner my Hindu friends realise this the easier and quicker will be the ultimate solution.

MUSLIM MAJORITY IN THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL.

The next question is proportion of Muslim representation in the various Legislatures. There is a striking unanimity among the Mussalmans all over the country that the Lucknow Pact must be thrown on the scrap heap. There is no doubt that the Pact was meant as a transitional measure. There is no doubt also that it perpetrated a serious injustice upon the only provinces in India where the Mussalmans possess a majority—by robbing them of their majority. Submitting to this arrangement for a moment in the interest of an All-Indian agreement, the Mussalman population of the Punjab and Bengal have been up in arms against the Pact ever since. And I must admit, in fairness to my Hindu friends, that they have not been slow in recognising this fact. In any future constitutional arrangement Mussalmans must be given a majority in the legislatures of Bengal and the Punjab.

POPULATION, THE ONLY TEST.

But the difficulty arises with regard to the minority provinces, and especially with regard to the United Provinces. Logically the Hindus are right when they say that if the Mussalmans wish to have representation according to population then the formula must be applied everywhere whether it be the Punjab and Bengal or the United Provinces. The result of the application of this formula would be that the United Provinces would be reduced from 33 per cent. to about 13 per cent. representation on the Legislature. The Mussalmans of the U. P.—still remembering the days of Mussalman rule and the greatness and glory thereof,—refuse to subscribe to any such doctrine. And it is here that I appeal to my Hindu brethren for a broader outlook and a generous and even a magnanimous treatment of the Muslim question. I may, however, assure them, that in doing so they will not be in the least, sacrificing the interests of their co-religionists. Because whether the Mussalmans in the U. P. Council are 33 per cent. or 13 per cent. the Hindus as a majority, and what is more as a preponderating majority, will always be in a position to defeat them in the division lobby.

I must not, however, be unfair to my own co-religionists. They have a formula to cover a case like the U.P. The formula is that "every minority must have adequate and 'effective' representation. I might point out that the formula would equally well apply to the Hindus in the Frontier Province where they are in a very small minority.

PROTECTION OF THE MINORITY.

Mere effective and adequate representation in the Legislature would not ensure to any minority that no bill or resolution shall be carried by the hostile majority which will be injurious to the interests of the minority community. The Mussalmans therefore, propose that where three-fourths of the members of any community are opposed to any particular bill or resolution, that bill or resolution shall not be deemed to have passed. To this demand of the Mussalmans the Hindus seem to offer no resistance. But speaking for myself, it strikes me as a very dangerous provision to which sufficiently careful thought and attention has not been directed. It is bound to act as a clog on legislation, and no measure for social reform would ever have any chance of passing through the legislature of the future. For in the words of Bernard Shaw, it is minorities that have always been responsible for all reforms and revolutions. But the Muslim League is not committed to this specific method to protect the interests of any particular community. Any alternative method which may be found feasible and practicable will prove equally acceptable.

REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICES.

The atmosphere of suspicion and distrust that is responsible for a demand for communal representation is also responsible for a claim on the part of the Mussalmans for a fair share in the services of the country. For, to have effective and adequate representation on the Councils, without being in a position to mould and direct the policy of the country through the Services would be like pursuing the shadow and leaving the substance. The Government of Bengal have, by a resolution fixed a definite percentage of posts for the Mussalmans of the province. The Government of India, too, have announced their intention of making use of nominations in order to give a fair representation to the Mussalmans in the Indian Civil Service. The principle, therefore, seems to be already well recognised. The question that now remains is how should this principle be embodied in any future constitution without undue sacrifice of efficiency. In the Swiss constitution we find a provision which recognises a sort of communal—strictly it is territorial—representation in the very Executive. The Swiss constitution lays down that each canton shall have at least one representative in the Swiss Cabinet. If the Muslim community feels assured that the Services will not continue to be the monopoly of any one community, that it will receive some incentive for better and more education by Mussalmans being given an opportunity of controlling the policy of the country then an important step will have been taken towards peace and amity between the two communities.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES.

The questions of music before mosques and cow-slaughter do not present any real difficulties. It is merely the symptom of a much deeper and a much more radical malady. With regard to music before mosques the analysis of Moulvi Mahomed Yakub—which seems to have been enthusiastically endorsed by Lala Lajpat Rai—is both logical and eminently reasonable. It is only when a procession—either by the music that it plays or the noise that it makes—intentionally disturbs those at prayer in the mosques that the Hindus have been guilty of a criminal act and the Mussalmans have a right to protest against the same. Law will presume the intention from the nature of the act itself. If the music played or the noise made is of such a nature that in all probability those at prayers would be disturbed, than it would not be unreasonable to hold the processionists guilty of the intentional act. But I refuse to believe that my Hindu friends would insist on what they think is their right of playing music before mosques if they are told that it hurts the religious feelings of a large number of their fellow countrymen. I have undoubtedly the right to play the piano or the harmonium in my own house; but if I have a sick neighbour, I would desist from exercising my right unless I am dead to all sense of decency and fair play. And the Hindus themselves will admit that it is a very small thing that the Mussalmans are asking—the stopping of music for a space of a minute or two while the procession passes by a mosque.

COW SLAUGHTER.

On the other hand the Hindus have a right to expect a similar consideration from the Mussalmans with regard to cow slaughter. Just as the Mussalmans do not insist on the Hindus stopping the playing of music altogether, so too the Hindus ought not to expect the Mussalmans to give up sacrificing cows. What every Hindu has a right to expect and what every right-minded Mussalman will be prepared to concede, is that the Mussalmans will not perform their rites in a manner which is likely to hurt the religious susceptibilities of their Hindu brethren. If we understand the meaning of the word "liberty" aright, then Hindus and Mussalmans are to have complete religious-liberty. But liberty does not entitle you to do what is harmful or injurious to others. Therefore neither the playing of music before mosques nor the slaughtering of cows in a manner to hurt religious susceptibilities would come within the connotations of the word "liberty" as that word should be understood.

To use the language of Pandit Motilal Nehru I am myself temperamentally incapable of having a communal outlook. I fail to understand why the fact of a man being a Hindu or a Mussalman should come in the way of his being a good Indian. But when I find the two communities mutually suspicious and antagonistic, when I find the Mussalmans refusing to accept the principles of democracy as leading to the rule of the majority which happen to be the Hindus, I confess that I have to come to the conclusion that the only way of ensuring national solidarity and Hindu-Muslim unity is to guarantee to the Mussalmans certain rights which are essential for the preservation of their individuality and the safeguarding of their communal interests, and once I accept this principle I must also frankly admit that I do not find the Muslim demands either unreasonable or excessive. Will my Hindu friends show sufficient statesmanship and patriotism to extend the hand of friendship to the Mussalmans and strike a bargain on these terms?

CAL CUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, March 14.

In the share market in jutes, with the holidays approaching, only a small turnover resulted at unchanged rates. Coals were quiet, Bengal having eased somewhat after remaining stationary for a long period. In teas Ballacherras were marked down about 40 points while East India and Seajuli continued without change. Rubbers remain in fair demand. In industrials there was some activity in this section, sugar shares having improved further on good support forthcoming. Burn and Co. ord. also showed some increase in value. Government securities were very firm. Following were the closing quotations:

Government Securities: 4 per cent. new loan 1960-70 Rs. 88|12, 5 per cent. loan 1945|55 108|2, 5 1|2 per cent. war bonds 1928 106|9, 6 per cent. bonds 1932 107|8.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank pref. 106.

Railways: Baragar Basirhat Railway 82, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway rebate 98, Sara Serajganj Railway 99.

Cottons: Bengal Nagpore Cotton 25|10.

Jutes: Albion 583, Alliance 622, Birla ord. 11|14, Caledonian pref. 120, Cheviot 335, Clive 41|9, Clive 6 per cent. pref. 104, Dalhousie 502, Empire 59|8, Fort William 405, Hooghly ord. 92|8, Howrah 48|8, Howrah 7 per cent. pref. 117, Kamarhatty 717, Kamarhalyy Pref. 103|8, Langsdowne 332, Lothian 540, Naihati pref. 118, National 34|15, Presidency 9|9, Waverley 7|8.

Coals:—Bengal Coal 465, Burrakur ord. 17|4, Burrakur pref. 107, Pench Valley 24|12.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Finance and Mining 6|12, Bengal Telephone pref. 11|8, Burn and Co. ord. 220, Indian Iron and Steel 10|10, Indian Standard Wagon ord. 23|8, B. L. Corporation ord. 4|8, Madan Theatres 4|12, Titaghur Paper pref. 40, Midnapore Zemindary 141|8, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 2|6.

Tea Companies:—Baliacherra 560, East India 21|8, Seajuli 38|4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-seconds pence and demand bills were one shilling six pence.—A. P.

SHRADDH ANAND MEMORIAL FUND

Mr. Ram Prasad, General Secretary, Swami Shraddhanand All India Memorial Trust, Delhi, writes:—

"Gentlemen who have promised subscriptions to the Shraddhanand Memorial Fund are requested to send their contributions without delay to the Punjab National Bank Ltd., Delhi, for credit to the Fund. Collectors, Local Sabhas, and Collection Committees are also requested to send without delay all amounts that have been realized for the Shraddhanand All-India Memorial Fund, Delhi, also a list of names with full addresses of gentlemen who have promised donations to the Fund with the amounts of money they have promised.

London.—Lord Birkenhead has been installed Deputy Master of the Royal Colonial Institute Lodge of the Freemasons of which the Duke of Connaught is the Permanent Master.—Reuter.

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K. 17

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MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.

GANDHIJI AT DHULIA

"Prabodh" of Dhulia writing about Ghandhiji's splendid reception in that town says that the conduct of two institutions in the town was a fly in the ointment. The head-master of the Dhulia High School notified to the teachers and pupils that they must not participate in Ghandhiji's reception. The president of the Reception Committee immediately wired to the Education Minister and the headmaster was compelled to withdraw the notice. Another telegram was also sent to the Governor of Bombay when the executive of the Boy Scouts' Association refused to lend the services of the scouts to the Reception Committee, but it was to no purpose.

THE KHADDAR CLUASE.

"Vandemataram" of Poona deprecates the attitude of such of Lokamanya's followers as have left the Congress onaccount of the compulsion of habitual khaddar dress. The paper calls them unworthy disciples of Tilak and roundly asks, "Do you not think that Lokamanya must be looking down contemptuously on you, as you regard khaddar as red rag is to a bull? Are you not the same people who went in the Congress in spite of the inconvenient creed of the Moderates and still swamped the Congress and converted it to your views? Why not do the same again?"

EDUCATED PEOPLE AND VILLAGES.

"Konkan" of Alibag dealing with the non-productive and empty activity of the Congress says that we feel ourselves cut to the quick when any 'Bada Sab" says that the Congress is nothing more than a recreation club for a few educated Indians. But is it not a regrettable fact, says the paper, that in spite of the fact that a very great majority of the people live in the country, no educated people have yet thought it worth their while to pay attention to the problem of ameliorating the miserable conditions of the villagers and agriculturists.

HINDU SABHA AND RAILWAY WORKERS.

"Kamkari" of Bombay pertinantly points out how the Hindu Sabha leadership is composed of the upper class Hindus who want to perpetuate their hold on the Hindu masses by administering to them doses of religious opium. The paper calls attention to the fact that the Sabha instead of advoting the just cause of the poor workers has actually gone over to the side of the Railway authorities, as the interests of the upper-class Hindus and the railway officialdom are not different. In another article, the journal describes what class-conscious workers can achieve by a national strike by describing the story of the Chinese workers' vigorous fight against the combination of foreign imperialisms.

GOVERNMENT AND SWADESHI.

"Udaya" and "Swatantra Hindustan" of Amraoti severely condemn the action of the Nagpur Government in disallowing the resolution of Dr. Khare which aimed at making it compulsory on all Government departments to purchase Khaddar and Swadeshi cloth for departmental use. Both the journals express surprise that the Nagpur Government should consider Dr. Khare's resolution to be not of public importance, when in other provinces such resolution have been not only accepted by Government but are actually acted upon. The papers call upon popular members to pursue this matter further.

ENGLAND, RUSSIA AND INDIA.

"Swarajya" of Poona in its leading article discusses the different positions that the three countries in its opinion, occupy as cultural forces in the higher synthesis of world-development. It dismisses England at once as the exponent of materialist imperialism and has not much good to say about Russia's communism also, as in its opinion communism is a votary of the Machine and no less materialist in its conception of life. India, the paper vaingloriously, declares, is the only country that has a peculiar and spiritual outlook on life and it alone in the journal's opinion, is fit to be the teacher of the whole world. To take their predetermined role, the paper says, India must follow in the footsteps of Gandhiji.

INDIA, ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

"Jagriti" of Baroda, writing about the slough of depression in which the cotton industry of India has fallen says that Japan is not the real competitor of India, but of Britain. Japan has now broken down the monopoly of Manchester in respect of fine piecegoods. If Indian millowners are fraternising with Manchester millowners and offering them preference, let them understand that the Indian consumer stands to gain nothing by such a deal. An invidious distinction of tariffs between Japan and Britain will result in a loss to India both ways—Indian cotton will be less and less consumed in Japan and fine piecegoods from Britain and Japan will be dearer than now.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM.

"Prativogi" of Thana points out that England is intoxicated by imperialist sentiments translated into imperialist policies of aggression, conquest and spoliation while Russia is determined to throttle and bury imperialism, wherever it exists. What is wrong then, asks the paper, if Russia runs to the rescue of oppressed nations of Asia like China, to lift them up from the bondage of Euroopean powers like Britain?

Gibraltar.—Miss Shaw landed on Sunday morning from "Rawalpindi," and was put in quarantine. Passengers were not allowed to land. Mr. Tom Show is remaining at Gibraltar. It transpires that Miss Shaw was convalescing after typhoid and developed small-pox during the voyage.—Reuter Special.

AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS.

VIEWS OF INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, has addressed a letter to the Secretary, Royal Commission on Agriculture, Camp, stating the views of the Chamber with regard to the problems referred to in the questionnaire of the Agricultural Commission, from which the following paras are extracted:—

"Sir,—I am directed to send to you hereby the views of the Committee of this Chamber with regard to the problems referred to in the questionnaire of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

My Committee do not answer the questions seriatim, for many of these relate to technical matters with which they are not conversant and on which they do not find themselves in a position to offer any opinions. There are, however, certain general principles involved in the questions and my Committee would like to deal with these general principles. In the first place, they would like to remark that the interests of trade, industries, commerce and agriculture are not divergent at all. In fact they would like to emphasize that the prosperity or adversity of agriculture has an intimate and immediate reaction upon trade, commerce and industries. It is because of this that my Committee have dealt with the main principles underlying your questionnaire.

RESEARCH.

Question No. 1 of Part I refers to research. My Committee are of opinion that there is a vast field for research with regard to Indian agriculture. They recognise that useful work in this direction has been done at Pusa and other places both by the Imperial and Provincial Departments of Agriculture. While recognising this, however, they must clearly indicate that whatever research work has been done upto now, has affected but a small portion of Indian agriculture and that large tracts of land are cultivated year after year and large crops turned out without their being affected for the better by the results of any research work. There are several problems of the rural areas like sanitation, want of medical help, poverty of the ryots, etc., which are, to a large extent due to the agricultural illiteracy. My Committee trust that the Royal Commission will lay a very great emphasis upon the necessity and importance of primary education. My Committee are also also of opinion that the education given in rural areas must include at least the rudiments of agricultural education which will make the boys and girls of the peasants better farmers.

DIVISION IN HOLDINGS.

One of the greatest causes of the economic poverty of the rural population in this country is the very large division in holdings consequent upon the peculiar Hindu Inheritance Laws. The agricultural holdings are reduced to the size of even 2, 4 and 5 acres and sometimes even less. In fact the average size of an agricultural holding in this country is probably much smaller than is to be found in any other civilised country. These holdings do not give even bare maintenance. The one possible remedy seems to be to fix a limit of what may be called an economic agricultural holding and prevent alienation of land below such limit. The question is whether this can be done without affecting the Hindu Inheritance Laws or whether these laws should be changed in the interests of the country.

Question No. 6 refers to agricultural indebtedness and views are invited on the main causes of borrowing, the sources of credit and the reasons that prevent repayment. The view of my Committee is that the one fundamental cause is that taken over a series of years the remuneration or nett return left to those engaged in agriculture is much lower than in any other walk of life. This is why the Indian agriculturist is so constanly in debt and why his debt goes on increasing. There are some good years but they do not compensate sufficiently for the bad years to leave him a surplus. The fundamental problem in the question of the agricultural debt is to find out why the cultivator's return is so very poor and devise means that may make him a more solvent borrower and enable him to borrow for his needs at moderate rates. My Committee can only state the problem here and must leave to the Commission to find a solution.

IRRIGATION.

Coming to question No. 8, Part II, with regard to irrigation, my Committee beg to suggest that the distribution of water from the canals should be in the hands of Agricultural Department. The construction of canals and their maintenance are at present with the Irrigation Department. The construction and maintenance of canals should be naturally continued to be looked after by the Irrigation Department, but my Committee think that the distribution of water should vest in the Agricultural Department as it causes a lot of annoyance and inconvenience to agriculturists to have two agencies, viz., the Irrigation Department and Agricultural Department, interfering with regard to these questions. It is the Agricultural Department which is in the best position to know what are the requirements of agriculturists with regard to water and so the control should vest in it.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

Question No. 17, Part IV, which relates to agricultural industries, is very important. In the opinion of my Committee the only subsidiary industry which can be suggested for the whole of India is the hand-spinning and hand-weaving industry. There are other subsidiary industries like dairying, poultry farming, sericulture, agriculture, toy making, match manufacture, etc., but all these have got their limitation. Sericulture and apiculture, for instance, require a particular climate, while even dairying will not be deemed suitable for all the different parts of the country. Hand-spinning and hand-weaving, on the contrary, was once an All-India agricultural subsidiary industry and there is no reason why it should not again regain its old position.

Efforts may also be made to introduce other suitable subsidiary industries according to the particular geographical, climatic, social and economic conditions of the various districts.

Question No. 22 refers to Co-operation. My Committee would prefer to leave any detailed replies to those more closely connected with the Co-operative movement and would only remark here that if the cultivator in many parts of this Presidency is still borrowing at 20 to 25 per cent. per annum or more there must be something radically wrong with either the organisation or the methods of the Co-operative movement.

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY HIGH SCHOOL

The premises of the Aryan Education Society's High School at Angre's Wadi, Girgaum Back Road, presented on Sunday afternoon, an animated appearance on the occasion of the social gathering of the past and present students of the school, held under the presidency of Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar.

After a programme of songs and dialogues had been gone through by the students of the school, the portrait of the late Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was unveiled by the president at the request of Mr. G. K. Deodhar.

An art exhibition of the work done by the students of the school was declared open by Mrs. Patkar and the successful competitors were awarded medals.

The president said that the Aryan Education Society was founded nearly 30 years ago and owed its existence to the efforts of the late Mr. Justice Ranade and the late Sir Bhalchandra Krishna. The institution played an important part in the educational activities of their city.

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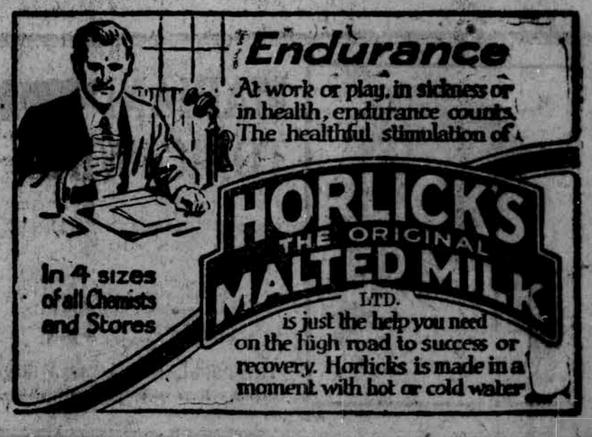
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